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President Reagan, during a televised address, crumpled a paper to symbolize his view of the nation's economic troubles.

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West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing hold a news conference Friday at the end of their summit meeting in Paris. At center is an interpreter.

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# Russia, Cuba Agreed to Supply Captured U.S. Arms to Salvadoran Rebels, Papers Say

By Juan de Onis  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Secret documents captured from El Salvador's Marxist-led guerrillas that are considered authentic by U.S. intelligence agencies indicate that the Soviet Union and Cuba agreed last year to deliver tons of weapons to the guerrillas from stockpiles of U.S. arms taken over by Vietnam and Ethiopia.

Copies of the documents obtained by The New York Times include a report on a trip by a Salvadoran guerrilla, believed to be Shafik Handal, secretary-general of the Salvadoran Communist Party, to the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Ethiopia and Eastern European capitals where top-ranking party officials agreed to provide arms, uniforms and other military equipment for up to 10,000 guerrillas.

## Arms Flow

During the last two months, in which the guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front unleashed an unsuccessful but large-scale offensive, many of the arms captured by El Salvador's armed forces have been U.S. made rifles, mortars and machine guns. There have also been Chinese-made weapons, as well as a variety of small arms available through commercial channels.

U.S. officials said they did not have information that showed the arms and supplies de-

scribed in the document had reached El Salvador. But State Department and Pentagon sources have said that there has been a flow of arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas in recent months that is believed to be coming, in part, from Cuba.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said in his first press conference last week that the Soviet Union had been involved in "unprecedented risk-taking" in support of revolutionary movements in Latin America and Africa, using what Mr. Haig called "the Cuban proxy."

The documents captured in El Salvador by government security forces last month describe the extent of collaboration between the Soviet Union and its allies in support of the Salvadoran guerrillas that has been approved at the highest levels of Communist leadership in East Europe and in Vietnam.

In one document, apparently written in Havana, the Salvadoran guerrilla reports on a visit to Hanoi June 9-15, 1980, in which he was received by Le Duan, secretary-general of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Xuan Thuy, vice president of the National Assembly, and Lt. Gen. Tran Van Quang, vice minister of defense.

The report said the Vietnamese agreed to supply 60 tons of arms and ammunition, mainly from weapons abandoned by U.S. and South Vietnamese forces. The list included

1,620 M-16 automatic rifles, 162 M-30 and 36 M-60 machine guns, 48 mortars, 12 anti-tank rocket launchers, 1.5-million rounds of ammunition and 11,000 mortar rounds.

In Ethiopia, the report says the Salvadoran guerrilla met July 5-6 with Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the revolutionary council. The report said he was promised 150 submachine guns, 1,500 M-1 rifles, 1,000 M-14 rifles, and more than 600,000 rounds of ammunition.

The Ethiopian armed forces were supplied by the United States before the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie by revolutionary officers opened the way to Soviet military influence. The Ethiopian armed forces are now supplied almost entirely with Soviet and East European weapons.

The Salvadoran guerrilla leader reported that he visited Bulgaria, where he was received by Dimitur Stanchov, a secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, who offered 300 submachine guns with 200,000 rounds.

In Czechoslovakia, he reported that he had met Vasil Bilak, second secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee, who offered some Czech arms and said they would be transported in East German ships to Cuba.

In Hungary, the report said the Salvadoran emissary was received by Janos Kadar, secretary-general of the Socialist Workers' Party.

The Hungarians offered radio equipment, medical kits and 10,000 pairs of boots and uniforms.

## Financial Aid

In East Germany, the report said the emissary was received by Erich Honecker, the party chief and president, and Hermann Axen, party secretary for international relations. The report said they promised \$1 million in financial aid through a "committee of solidarity," but no arms.

In Moscow, where the report said the guerrilla emissary made two visits, first on June 2 before going to Vietnam, and another in July, the main topics were how to transport the arms to El Salvador.

Meetings were held with Karen Brumets, deputy chief of the Soviet Central Committee's department of international relations, and his deputy, Mikhail Kudashkin.

The report said the officials had agreed to give military training to 30 young Salvadoran Communists who were studying in the Soviet Union.

But the Salvadoran's report complained that he left Moscow without a firm decision on how the arms were to be shipped, whether by ship or air transport, and he complained that he had been unable to see Boris Ponomarev, the chief of the party's international relations department.

On July 29, after reaching Havana, the emissary said he had been notified by the Soviet Embassy that the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee wanted him to return for further talks in September or October.

"The comrade expressed his concern that the lack of decision by the Soviets could affect not only the aid which they can give, but also that which has been offered by other parties of the European Socialist camp," the report said.

Another document, also written from Havana, refers to meetings that took place between the Salvadoran guerrilla leader and Gustavo Carvajal Moreno, president of Mexico's ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party, who was in Cuba during a visit there by President Jose Lopez Portillo last year.

This document said the Salvadoran guerrilla was given a dinner given by Mr. Lopez Portillo for Fidel Castro. As a result of talks with Mr. Carvajal, the Salvadoran reported that Mexico had agreed to allow the political front of the guerrillas to set up an office in Mexico City.

The report said Mr. Carvajal had offered to coordinate a front of Latin American political parties that would work against U.S. military intervention in El Salvador if the guerrillas overthrew the military-backed government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

But the report said Mr. Carvajal had said

that neither the Mexican government nor the governing party could provide military assistance.

## U.S. Pressures Nicaragua

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Reagan administration, racing against time to avoid a cutoff of U.S. aid to Nicaragua, is putting pressure on the revolutionary government to halt what U.S. officials contend is a heavy flow of arms through its territory to guerrillas in El Salvador.

Reliable sources said Thursday the effort has so far succeeded in causing Nicaragua's authorities to close down a clandestine radio station broadcasting revolutionary propaganda into El Salvador.

But, the sources continued, Nicaragua's government, which officially denies aiding the Salvadoran guerrillas, has told Washington it needs perhaps two weeks or more to properly investigate U.S. evidence about the alleged arms flow and take steps to deal with it.

The sources said Lawrence Fernandez, U.S. ambassador in Managua, was called to Washington Wednesday night for consultations on whether the Nicaraguans appear serious about helping to choke off the arms flow, and, if so, how much time they will need.

# Death Rate Decrease Slows in Third World

By Philip J. Hilts  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — A major change has apparently begun in world death rates, ending decades of large and hopeful increases in life expectancy in Third World countries, according to a study by the Overseas Development Council.

Death rates have been declining rapidly since World War II, and the biggest gains have been in the Third World countries as they have improved their water, sewers and medical treatment.

But now, according to Davidson Gwatkin of the ODC, the decline in death rates has "begun to falter, to give way to a confused, diverse, ambiguous situation marked by unexpected slowdowns in the pace of health improvement."

The life expectancy in the developed world is now about 71 years compared with about 53 years in the Third World countries. Life expectancy in the developed world has begun to level off and is only increasing at the rate of .16 of a year annually. In the Third World, the expected increase in rate was .58 of a year annually, but the reported rate instead is now only .4.

## Natural Ceiling

The rate of progress in combating disease and malnutrition has been improving rapidly after World War II, up to the early 1960s. Projections by the United Nations and others suggested that the trend would continue as it had in Europe — continually improving until the rate of improvement began to slow when life expectancy neared what is believed to be a natural ceiling between 73 and 80 years old.

But instead, the Third World life expectancy rate may be leveling off 20 years below what it is in the developed nations.

Life expectancies in the Third World were no more than 30 to 40 years of age before World War II, and in the two decades after the war life expectancy leaped upward at rates unprecedented in human history, according to Mr. Gwatkin. The gain averaged more than one year of life expectancy per year and in some places two years were gained per year.

In Mauritius, for example, life expectancy jumped from 33 to 51 years between the war and 1953. But "none of the three major regions of the developing world — Asia, Africa, and Latin America — recorded an increase in the rate of progress at any time later than the late 1950s or early 1960s," Mr. Gwatkin said. "The dominant trend, rather, was steady decline."

## Dissidents Say Orlov Is on Hunger Strike

*United Press International*

MOSCOW — Dissident Yuri Orlov, sentenced in 1978 to a total of 12 years prison and internal exile, is on a hunger strike to protest Soviet violations of the Helsinki agreements on human rights, dissident sources said Friday.

Mr. Orlov, 56, timed his action to coincide with the latest session of the conference on European security and cooperation in Madrid, the sources said.

# Haig Pledge on Neutron Arm Welcomed

*The Associated Press*

LONDON — British and other allied officials Friday welcomed U.S. moves to calm their uneasiness over the possible production and deployment of neutron bombs in Europe.

The U.S. action took the form of assurances ordered by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to NATO members. The message stressed that the Reagan administration does not intend to go ahead with the controversial weapon without full allied consultation.

In private, informants representing British, West German, Norwegian and Dutch governmental opinion in London seemed irked by what they took to be Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's premature — although personal — statement of his inclination in favor of the neutron bomb.

In most countries, there is still some improvement in life expectancy even though the rate of progress is slowing. But in a handful of nations that Mr. Gwatkin surveyed, including Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, the death rate itself actually increased over a number of years.

## Economic Reasons

The reasons Mr. Gwatkin gave for the unexpected failure to continue progress were that economic conditions have worsened and the kind of medical aid given by clinics in the Third World has a limited power to improve life expectancy.

Although some major diseases such as smallpox have been eliminated, such commonplace killers as infant diarrhea, malnutrition and pneumonia still fail to be controlled by the limited medical resources in Third World countries.

Coincidentally, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health in Baltimore has recommended a recently developed home method of preventing death from severe dehydration due to diarrhea. Johns Hopkins has recommended introducing the method on a massive scale in the Third World, where 4 to 6 million deaths, mainly among infants and children, are caused by dehydration due to diarrhea.

The method, called Oral Rehydration Therapy, is published in detail in the current issue of Population Reports. The solution recommended for use includes salt, potassium chloride, baking soda, and sugar, dissolved in a liter of water. It is chemically designed to get the water to be absorbed in the body rather than passed through.

## Paisley Stages Parade of 500 Ulster Militants

*The Associated Press*

BELFAST — Protestant leader Ian Paisley Friday staged a parade of 500 militants in a prelude to what he claimed were plans by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Irish Premier Charles Haughey to set up an all-Ireland republic.

Only a few hours later a policeman was shot and killed and another badly wounded by IRA gunmen in Belfast. Mr. Paisley, a Protestant minister and vociferous advocate of retaining Ulster's status within Britain, presented his followers — drawn up in military file and waving what he said were gun licenses — on a windswept hill about 30 miles northwest of Belfast to an invited group of journalists who were not told beforehand what was to happen.

Mr. Paisley said he staged the demonstration to show Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher "she should not play with the lives and heritage of the Ulster Protestant people."

"We will stop at nothing if an attempt is made to hand the loyalists of Northern Ireland over to those whom we believe to be the enemies of our country," he declared.

## Thatcher Talks to Dutch

*The Associated Press*

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met at The Hague Friday with Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and Dutch Premier Andreas Van Agt.



The first daily edition of The Sowetan newspaper got an attentive reading in Johannesburg.

# Black Paper Starts Daily Publication With Attack on South African Regime

By David Reid  
*Reuters*

JOHANNESBURG — Joe Latakomo, acting editor of two leading black newspapers silenced last month by the white-minority government, commented afterwards: "Anybody who wants to edit a black newspaper in South Africa must have a hole in his head."

But Mr. Latakomo is back at the helm of a successor to the Post and Sunday Post, which were forced to close when the government threatened to ban them if they reappeared after a two-month break in publication caused first by a journalists' strike and then by the lapsing of their legal registration.

The new daily is The Sowetan, formerly a give-away weekly compared with the Post and like its predecessors owned by the white Argus publishing group.

In the first issue of The Sowetan, Mr. Latakomo assailed the government action — the second such silencing of leading black newspapers in 3½ years. The Post and Sunday Post were successors

to the World and Weekend World, closed in a crackdown on critics of the National Party government in October, 1977.

## Coastline Attacks

The Post continued The World's black consciousness policy and was accused by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee of having tried to stir up a climate of revolution and furthering the aims of banned black nationalist organizations.

But even pro-government Afrikaans newspapers scoffed at this charge. Now, The Sowetan succeeds the Post in serving millions of urban black readers in the Transvaal area, including Johannesburg and its giant black satellite of Soweto.

The Sowetan said in a front-page editorial when it became a daily on Monday that it aimed to be the mirror of the black majority in South Africa.

"We know it is not going to be an easy road," it added. In a column inside, Mr. Latakomo said, "The black press simply is not treated like the white press. The difference here is that

the readership of the black press is made up of people who do not have representation in Parliament."

No one was going to be fooled by the justice minister's allegations against the Post, he said. If evidence to support them existed, "It would have been much more honorable to take us to court."

## No Coincidence

Mr. Latakomo asked: "Is it a coincidence that just before the elections of 1977, World and Weekend World were closed down, a number of black organizations banned, and a host of people banned [issued restriction orders] or detained?"

"And today, just before Mr. P.W. Botha [the prime minister] announces an early election [for April 29], Post and Sunday Post are closed down and several black journalists and others are banned."

"The question now is: What have we to do with the white election? No doubt we are simply an issue. If the government, which has been accused of being 'weak' and 'giving in' to the demands of the blacks, can be seen to be 'strong' then the Nats are home and dry.

"So why can't it work this time round? Add to that the intrigue of the capture of a Soviet spy and a daring commando raid into the heart of Maputo — the Mozambican capital where on Jan. 30 South African troops attacked buildings occupied by the African National Congress, which is banned in South Africa."

Mr. Latakomo concluded, "Against this background, can people be blamed for being angry with the government? Must a black newspaper not mirror society because the government does not like the image it sees? Indeed, the government's attitude has been, 'If we don't like the images we see in the mirror, we will smash it.'"

# Cubans, Haitians Cost U.S. \$532 Million

By Edward T. Pound  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials have reported that the government spent \$532 million to handle the influx and resettlement of 125,000 Cubans and 12,400 Haitians who emigrated to the United States last year.

Congress appropriated \$734.4 million for the Cuban-Haitian refugee problem through next Sept. 30, and the officials said in interviews Thursday that they should be able to live within that budget if they are not confronted with a new wave of refugees.

"We don't anticipate a recurrence, but there always is a possibility," said Robert L. Bowen, a spokesman for the Cuban-Haitian Task Force, an interagency federal project. Mr. Bowen pointed out that Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, "has reminded us several times that he's in charge of Mariel," a reference to the port on the northern

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## Murdoch, Times Printers Appear 'Miles Apart'

*The Associated Press*

LONDON — Australian newspaper magnate Rupert Murdoch and the unions at The Times which he wants to buy are "miles apart," a printing union leader said Friday.

With one week to go before Mr. Murdoch's deadline for taking over Britain's famous newspaper, an official of the union said: "There just isn't time to discuss everything before next Thursday. I am becoming extremely pessimistic about us ever reaching agreement in view of the drastic demands being made by Mr. Murdoch."

Thomson British Holdings, owners of the Times, will close the daily and Sunday Times and three weekly supplements March 14 if they do not find a buyer. The two main print unions Thursday rejected Mr. Murdoch's demands for layoffs and a 21-month pay freeze.

## 2 Italian Policemen Killed; Rightist Arrested

*The Associated Press*

PADUA, Italy — Security forces launched a search Friday for a team of rightist extremists believed to be responsible for killing two federal policemen here, the first officers slain in Italy this year.

Police captured Valerio Fioravanti, 22, believed to belong to the neo-fascist group Third Position, with a gunshot wound that he apparently suffered Thursday night in a shoot-out with the officers. Mr. Fioravanti has been sought in connection with the murder of a judge and the Bologna train station bombing that killed 85 people Aug. 2.

Meanwhile, in Rome, a vote of confidence for a government proposal to extend a law giving police the right to interrogate suspected urban guerrillas for 48 hours in secret was delayed Friday when a filibustering Radical member of Parliament, Marco Boato, spoke for a record 15 1/2 hours.

## Suarez Asks His Party to Support Calvo Sotelo

*The Associated Press*

PALMA, Spain — Adolfo Suarez, who resigned as Spain's premier last week, drew loud applause Friday at a national convention of his divided Union of the Democratic Center when he called for the party to approve Deputy Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo as premier.

Mr. Suarez opened the convention as consultations between King Juan Carlos I and other political leaders to find a new premier resumed in Madrid, following the monarch's controversial trip to Spain's troubled Basque region.

The party's executive committee named Mr. Calvo Sotelo as its choice for premier 24 hours after Mr. Suarez resigned. Dissidents in the party were committed in advance to veto the deputy premier, but his ratification is expected, nevertheless, at the close of the convention Sunday.

## Honecker Ready to Improve Ties With Bonn

*Reuters*

BERLIN — Communist leader Erich Honecker said Friday that East Germany was ready to improve its relations with Bonn, which have been seriously strained since East Berlin raised currency exchange levies for Western visitors in October.

"Possibilities for an improvement in relations certainly exist. That is clear from the fact alone that these relations are not as they should be at present," Mr. Honecker said in an interview with British publisher Robert Maxwell reported by the ADN news agency.

His remarks were the first sign that East Berlin was ready to ease its recent hard-line stand toward Bonn. Western diplomats said it was also significant that they appeared the same day West Germany's new envoy to East Berlin, Klaus Boelling, arrived to take up his post.

## U.S. Aide Assails Arabs' 'Many Lies' on Israel

*New York Times Service*

GENEVA — The United States deplored Friday the outpouring from Arab speakers in the UN Human Rights Commission of "so much hatred, so many lies, such squalid racism, such despicable anti-Semitism."

This blunt criticism voiced by Michael Novak, a former syndicated newspaper columnist appointed to the 43-nation commission by the Reagan administration, provoked interruptions by the Syrian and Iraqi delegates with complaints about the tone of the remarks. The Arab League observer termed the statement "extremely bizarre, violent and incoherent."

Chairman Carlos Calero-Rodriguez of Brazil appealed to Mr. Novak for moderation. But he went on: "I have heard in this chamber attacks upon 'Zionism' in accents of a murderous hatred not heard since the days of the Nazis." Mr. Novak spoke during a discussion of the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories.

## ETA Reports Slaying of Kidnapped Engineer

*The Associated Press*

BILBAO, Spain — The Basque separatist organization ETA announced Friday where the body of a kidnapped nuclear plant engineer could be found hours after condemning him to death. The victim was kidnapped on Jan. 29.

An anonymous male voice phoned a Bilbao radio station, Radio Popular, saying the body of Jose Maria Ryan was left on a point of the land between the towns of Zaratano and Arocha, near Bilbao. Earlier in the day the ETA announced it would kill the engineer "at any moment." The organization had demanded the dismantling of the nearly completed atomic power plant of which Mr. Ryan was the chief engineer. The plant is 20 miles from Bilbao.

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# Reagan Asks For Support On Economy

*(Continued from Page 1)*

measures on which Mr. Reagan campaigned.

In similar fashion, Mr. Reagan's speech Thursday night honored heavily from his campaign — underscoring his intention to do the now against what he characterized as 50 years of ever-growing budgets and budget deficits.

"Since 1960 our government has spent \$5.1 trillion," Mr. Reagan said. "Our debt has grown by \$3 billion. Prices have exploded by 178 percent." Then, in a phrase reminiscent of the attack he used against Jimmy Carter during the debate last fall, Mr. Reagan said: "How much better off are we for all? We all know, we are very, very worse off."

At the same time, the president promised that "our spending will not be at the expense of the truly needy." He added: "We will, however, seek to eliminate benefits to those who are not really qualified by reason of need."

## Reversing a Trend

In other ways, Mr. Reagan sought to suggest that his economic package would simply reverse a trend but would not bring about drastic reduction in government self.

"Budget cuts can sound as if they are going to reduce government spending to a lower level than spent the year before," Reagan said. "This is not the goal. The budgets will increase as population increases. Each year we'll see spending increases match that growth."

But Mr. Reagan said he would be accompanied by a lighter burden on each individual. His argument was thus a repetition of the school of economic theory holding that tax cuts will in fact increase total tax revenues by promoting economic growth.

This school of thought is controversial in Congress, and Mr. Reagan acknowledged that he would be asking the legislators to "try something different" from what had been tried in the past. "I don't think we've really been truly needy," he added. "The past, the United States has had a budget, and then turned it into a deficit spending when unemployment rose."

"It hasn't worked," Mr. Reagan said. "We don't have to choose between inflation and unemployment — they go hand in hand. It's time to try something different. It's that's what we're going to do."

## Tax, Budget Cuts Linked

Thus Mr. Reagan repeated recently that there was "no gap" between his tax cuts and spending cuts, in effect dismissing some Republicans, especially those who argue that the tax cuts should be given a more immediate priority.

"It is time to recognize that we have come to a turning point," Reagan declared. "We are burdened with an enormous, inflationary, and costly government that cannot be saved."

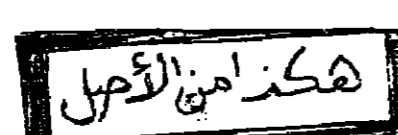
At another point, he said the program will not provide a "quick fix," and that the federal budget would not be balanced until 1983. Calling specifically for operation from Democrats, he said groups and labor unions, he said: "We can leave these children with an unrepayable massive debt and a shattered economy or we can leave them a free land where every individual has the opportunity to be what God intended us to be. All it takes is a little common sense and recognition of our own ability."

## 15th Black Child Dead in Atlanta

*The Associated Press*

ATLANTA — A faint caretaker has found the body of a 14-year-old boy who disappeared last month in the 15th black neighborhood that has been found dead in the Atlanta area in the last 19 months, officials said.

Police said the child, Luther Geter, was identified at the county medical examiner's office by his parents. At least two children are still missing.









## Solidarity Forever?

Poland careers from crisis to crisis. No sooner is one issue between the workers and the government settled than one, two, three more rise to take its place. Less than a week ago, for instance, the two sides agreed on a schedule for work-free Saturdays and on union access to the media. But because all battles over issues are surrogates for a continuing battle over power, the agreement merely led to conflict in new arenas.

The particular issue that now has Poland astray involves the government's new and restricting regulations on strike pay. Solidarity members see these regulations as a plot to erode the right to strike they had earlier gained.

What complicates the struggle on the workers' side is the lack of full discipline. Not only is there a spontaneous democratic spirit at the heart of Solidarity, this is the movement's strength and pride. Its leaders also lack the logistical and organizational means to fight their battles as effectively as they might.

This has placed extraordinary demands on the Solidarity leadership. It must respond to the political guerrilla war tactics of the government and party, even while it tries to

build consensus and shape common policy within its own freewheeling ranks. Needless to say, the officials are well aware of this condition and are doing their best to exploit it to distract and split the workers.

The officials are also using as a political weapon the charge that the workers' strikes, some of them organized and some of them wildcat, are damaging the economy. Narrowly, the charge is true, but it is grossly unfair to make it. It is the Communist system that has done the basic damage to the Polish economy. Strikes are the workers' only real weapon. Undeniably, however, the charge against striking is not without a certain intimidating effect.

The Polish authorities claim that Solidarity is turning into a political party. The dynamic in this charge is, of course, that it suggests the rationale by which the Soviet Union might decide that the Polish Communist Party can no longer insure its own formal monopoly of power. In that event, the Kremlin would be sorely tempted to authorize the use of force in Poland, with all the dark consequences that would surely bring.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Wrong Turn on Human Rights

A once-promising U.S. commitment to human rights may have been swept under the red carpet rolled out this week for Chun Doo Hwan. During his White House visit, the South Korean president got about all he wanted: a legitimizing pat from President Reagan, a promise of hardware and an assurance that U.S. troops will stay in South Korea. And better would have melted on Mr. Reagan's toast to Mr. Chun: "In the short time you've had, Mr. President, you've done much to strengthen the tradition of 3,000 years' commitment to freedom."

Conservatives argue that a secure, self-confident South Korean regime is more likely to follow a democratic path. They point out, plausibly, that the Carter administration got nowhere with a human rights policy that was sufficient to annoy but too weak to sway an authoritarian regime. In the end, both the Seoul government and its democratic opponents came to regard the policy as self-righteous humbug.

It is plainly true that, in the case of Seoul, the Reagan administration can already declare a victory. Just before his trip, Gen. Chun ended martial law and commuted the death sentence of his most outspoken critic, Kim Dae Jung. Nonetheless, Mr. Reagan's approach risks signaling total indifference to

whatever an allied government may do to its own people.

Case in point: to spare Gen. Chun embarrassment, the administration got Congress to delay for a week the publication of an annual report on human rights that the State Department is required by law to prepare. If that is worrying, it is altogether alarming that the administration is considering Ernest W. Lefever as head of the department's Bureau of Human Rights. He is an ultraconservative who sneers at existing policy as sentimental nonsense and believes it is profound error to embarrass allies, however repressive, with talk about habeas corpus.

Not all conservatives share that view. William F. Buckley Jr., for one, has argued that there is precious substance in a policy of opposing all repression, on the right and left. There is strong appeal in his proposal to create an independent Commission on Human Rights, whose sole purpose would be to provide authoritative reports.

The human rights issue is not partisan or ideological. A U.S. commitment to human rights serves both moral and practical ends. To dilute or, worse, to parody that commitment serves neither.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Cutting Budgets Energetically

As he goes patrolling through the budget with his hatchet and pruning shears, David A. Stockman is naturally drawn toward the subsidies for synthetic fuels. They attract him as a large and tangled overgrowth might attract any gardener with an orderly mind.

After the gasoline shortages of 1979, Congress and the Carter administration collaborated anxiously in a profusion of competing and conflicting programs to speed up the production of synthetic fuels. Mr. Stockman, as the Reagan administration's chief budget-cutter, sees an opportunity here.

There's a strong case for government support of synthetic fuels technology if it's done the right way. The right way is through the new federal Synthetic Fuels Corp. It is preparing to offer loan and price guarantees to limit the risk to companies that embark on large ventures, testing genuinely new ideas, on which they are prepared to bet substantial amounts of their own money.

The wrong way is to let the Department of Energy try to choose which technologies to develop and then pay companies to study them. It's slower, it's more expensive and it tends to undercut the Synthetic Fuels Corp.

Under the last administration, the Department of Energy intended to subsidize five plants making oil and gas from coal. The Congressional Budget Office, in its current list of possible budget cuts, observes that this kind of development can safely be left to private business. The huge rise in oil and gas prices has made federal support for these plants far less important, yet the subsidies

seem to run on automatically. Canceling the support for these five plants would save the federal government \$2.8 billion over the next five years.

Mr. Stockman might also want to run his eye down the list of projects that the Carter administration had selected last December for the next round of subsidies. There's a strong hint of pork barrel. A lot of the money would go into processes for making fuel alcohol from grain. These processes aren't very new or exciting. Fuel alcohol is already heavily subsidized. The wisdom of diverting food stocks to motor fuel is certainly dubious. Here's another candidate for cutting.

Mobil Research and Development Corp. is also on that list. It would like \$25 million to help it study mine coal gasification, and Tenneco Coal Gasification Co. requests \$20 million to think about lignite. Would Mobil and Tenneco be less creative if they were spending only their own money?

Weyerhaeuser Co. is asking for \$4 million to help it find a method of using wood chips instead of gas and oil to heat boilers. Does Weyerhaeuser, an ingenious company, really need federal aid to develop technology to burn its wood chips? A dairy in New York state is applying for \$121,000 to make methane from cheese whey. Rocket Research Co. of Redmond, Wash., is in line for \$369,000 to study the possibility of a plant in Idaho to make alcohol from potato waste.

Are you there, Mr. Stockman? Do you have your clippers?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Step in the Right Direction

There was never any expectation that the visit would be an easy one, or that he would get an enthusiastic reception from the public. By all accounts, the king was even strongly advised...not to undertake it for fear either that he would come to some harm or that he would be subjected to some gross indignity which would enrage the right.

But he himself was determined to go ahead

with the plan and in the event he achieved the aims he had set himself. He showed his support for the concept of Basque autonomy within Spain and by his own calmness and good humor in Guernica in the face of the demonstration by Henri Batasuna provided assurance for his supporters.

King Juan Carlos' visit was a step in the right direction.

— The Times (London)

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 7, 1906

ST. PETERSBURG — The minister of justice, M. Akimoff, has issued an astonishing order for the immediate arrest of the Mayor of Odessa on the charge of tactlessness in allowing the town council to feed the workmen on strike. The proletariat prepared a startling surprise in reply to the harsh-souled minister: His large estate at Saratoff has been devastated and the house, stable and hayricks burnt to the ground. The more important prisoners are now being tried by martial law. The Slovo sarcastically remarks: "This will prevent them from being held too long in prison." The truth is that the mass of prisoners is so great that the ordinary courts would take years to try them.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 7, 1931

SOFIA — The Russian Orthodox Archbishop Theophan has been interned in a lunatic asylum, suffering from a maniacal hallucination that he is responsible for all the evils that have fallen upon Russia. The archbishop, as confessor of the late Czar Nicholas, introduced the monk Rasputin to the Czarina and the former imperial court. He now considers himself responsible for the murder of the imperial family and the convulsions that shook Russia during the Bolshevik revolution. After the war, Theophan fled to Sofia and has been living in there ever since. Last year, his mania developed to such an extent that his friends thought it prudent to isolate him in a monastery.



## The Basic Flaw of U.S. Social Security

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Americans had better get used to the proposition that Social Security benefits will have to be trimmed in some manner, or the taxes paid into the system raised, because the Social Security trust fund otherwise will run out of money in the next couple of years.

It is a hard concept for liberal Democrats to accept. Social Security is one of the more enduring monuments of the New Deal, providing the cornerstone of income security programs for the elderly. Other industrialized countries with a similar concept face the same problem as the United States.

Robert W. Ball, who served the U.S. system for more than 20 years, likes to say that "Social Security is America's most successful program of social reform." And Mr. Ball argues against cutting benefit protection, recommending instead a tap on the general revenue pot, especially to cover a share of rising Medicare outlays.

I have a most touching personal letter on my desk from a 90-year-old Social Security beneficiary, F. A. Sieverman Jr. of Fayette, Ala. It is hard to challenge. Mr. Sieverman cites the oppressive burdens the aged and ailing must bear, and deftly notes that there are other places where the government could save money, notably "tax expenditures." The expression, of course, is a euphemism for subsidies to "win" the Social Security system has developed a basic flaw it didn't have when Mr. Sieverman first started collecting monthly checks.

Because inflation is outstripping the increase in wages, the total benefits being paid out far exceed the total of taxes coming in to support what was intended to be a pay-as-you-go system.

### Costly Decision

Not anticipating double-digit inflation, economic stagnation and low productivity, a generous Congress in 1975 indexed the system to the Consumer Price Index. It was a costly decision: Since price hikes outran wages, Social Security beneficiaries were better protected than wage earners.

This dangerous development has taken place despite the fact the Social Security system now takes a bigger tax bite — 6.5 percent — than do income taxes for more than half of the families in the United States.

In addition to the short-term problem, most experts think there is a long-term problem building. The number of aging and retired persons who are eligible for Social Security is zooming ahead faster than the number of people who work. Today, roughly three workers pay into the system for every

one drawing benefits. By the year 2025, the ratio will shrink to 2-1.

Clearly, something has to give. Increasingly — if reluctantly — some liberals are coming to the notion that current benefit levels have to be reduced to assure a steady flow of payments to present retirees, as well as to give younger people paying into the system the confidence that when their turn comes to take something out, the trust fund won't be empty.

The only real solution is for Congress to withdraw the over-

generous indexing system it unintentionally created in 1975. Sar A. Levitan, an old New Dealer and specialist in labor economics, is one who has come to that conclusion.

Addressing the National Economists Club in Washington shortly after the election, Mr. Levitan noted that the Social Security indexing formula gave retirees a 14.3 percent increase last July, while wages increased only 9 percent in 1980.

Similar savings, Mr. Levitan said, could be made in retirement pay for both civilian and military employees of the government. The civil service pension system is indexed twice a year — against once for Social Security and not at all for most private pension plans.

Moreover, civil service pensions, which were designed to replace up to 70 percent of pre-retirement earnings, compared with 20 to 25 percent for private plans, are doing even better in this era of double-digit inflation.

What can be done, without a sledgehammer, that will help restore viability to the trust fund? Alice M. Rivlin, director of the Congressional Budget Office, listed the choices, and they are all painful.

Benefits can be trimmed by revising the indexing method. Or there could be a cap on the amount of the indexed benefits. Or the "earnings-related" formula of requiring the president and Congress to tailor each year's adjustment to prevailing economic conditions.

If the benefit levels aren't changed, the number of retirees could be altered by slowly phasing in a retirement age of 68 (instead of 65), and starting reduced benefits at age 65 (instead of 62). That would tend to keep more people in the labor force — paying in — while reducing those who have retired — taking money out.

No solution to the problem will be easy. Some politicians think that tinkering with the benefits spells political suicide. And they may be right.

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## Time for Price Controls?

By Garry Wills

WASHINGTON — The inevitable comparisons of President Reagan's administration with Margaret Thatcher's in Britain can be read in various ways. It is said that Mrs. Thatcher is failing, so Mr. Reagan will fail.

But some point out that the United States has fewer governmental expenditures frozen in place than does Britain. Mrs. Thatcher's tight money policies cannot force retrenchment in areas where a legal commitment is already made and must stand despite the condition of the economy — e.g., health service, government employment contracts, etc. Tight money policies have not restored England's economy — what chance have they in the United States?

We should recognize that the U.S. economy has a high degree of controls already, to give security to individuals and industries and groups. Indexing goes on informally even where it is not legislated. Pensions, health plans, unemployment pay, aid to faltering industries, are guaranteed by political leverage. The consequence: A man who must pay his workers by law will borrow at exorbitant rates and hope not to go bankrupt tomorrow rather than refuse to pay and go bankrupt today.

Inflation, people will borrow for safe investments even at high rates, thus driving them higher.

We have a makeshift set of controls that grew up in response to constituent demands for security. We've put a high floor under the economy, so people will not fall through as they did in the Depression.

But we have no ceiling controls. Only half the accordions expands and contracts, and does that wildly in a futile attempt to make the other half respond. It will not work. It could work only if we deliberately knocked holes in the floor of our economy, to cause a depression, and that is politically unfeasible.

What is left? Obviously, to put controls on the rise in prices to match controls on the guarantee of income. Our house needs a ceiling as well as a floor. This is becoming so obvious that Robert Heilbroner has already predicted that even Mr. Reagan will be forced to see the logic of it and impose price controls in order to escape Jimmy Carter's fate. That will take considerable swallowing of all the free-market verbiage Mr. Reagan has churned out over the years. But one of his best gifts is self-censorship. After all, even Mrs. Thatcher, a more consistent politician, is being weaned from her Friedmanism.

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## Khmer Rouge: A Western Contradiction

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — I spent a sobering Christmas Day this year in Cambodia, visiting the orphanage and hospital in Kompong Chhnang, a small provincial town in the northwest of Phnom Penh.

It was a day spent talking to children who had seen their parents killed in front of their eyes, parents whose children had been snatched away for mobile work gangs and still not located, and thin wasted men suffering from tuberculosis they had caught doing forced labor.

In their own way, such encounters are more vivid reminders of the Khmer Rouge years in Cambodia than the worst Phnom Penh has to offer — the silent gutted houses, the rubble-strewn streets, and even the extermination camp of Tuol Sileng, which has been left as it was when Vietnamese troops entered on Jan. 7, 1979, and found the decomposing remains of 14 torture victims in the cells.

An estimated 16,000 people died in Tuol Sileng. Their clothes were stripped off and still lie in dank, musty piles. Like the authors of the other holocaust, the Khmer Rouge had a mania for recording their atrocities: Photos are displayed of row upon row of youthful prison guards, and — on the opposite walls — their victims. The films were left scattered about, and were developed by the Vietnamese.

Hitler perished 35 years ago in the flames of the Third Reich. No such fate awaited his Cambodia counterparts, the Khmer Rouge. They are tucked up along the Thai border where they are given refuge by the Thai Army, arms by the Chinese, and food and medical supplies by the international agencies.

Among their number is Kang Kek Ea, the former director of the Tuol Sileng prison. According to refugees, he still sends out killer squads around the area controlled by the 40,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

Late last year the Khmer Rouge received a propaganda boost when

Ray S. Cline, on a fact-finding mission for President-elect Reagan, crossed the Thai border and spoke with Ieng Thirith, Khmer Rouge spokesman for social affairs.

The Khmer Rouge are still recognized by the United Nations. Among those who voted for them were Western countries whose diplomats had previously delivered withering attacks on Pol Pot in UN human rights meetings.

It is worth restating this extraordinary contradiction in the aftermath of the visit to Thailand by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vietnam's recent offer to meet with ASEAN to discuss the Cambodian deadlock.

Predictably, the Vietnamese offer was dismissed by China as a disguised attempt to win recognition for the Vietnam-backed regime in Phnom Penh.

Premier Zhao will also have played on Thailand's fears of Vietnamese expansionism during his visit. His statement to journalists that China may stop supporting Communist parties in ASEAN is designed to hold Indonesia and Malaysia (which fear Chinese-backed subversion more than Vietnamese expansionism) in line behind Thailand and the Khmer Rouge.

Thailand's fear of Vietnam is understandable, if exaggerated in the view of many. China's commitment to the Khmer Rouge is also nothing if not consistent, since they have always been a favored revolutionary client. But the West's diplomacy has been thoroughly discredited by falling meekly in line and allowing China to dictate its policy towards Cambodia.

What is the logic? Partly, it is a desire to help ASEAN. Partly, too, Vietnam is seen as a Russian satellite and its 200,000 soldiers in Cambodia as agents of Russian mischief. This is not a time, goes the argument, to waver, with the Kremlin waiting to exploit any weakness over Afghanistan.

The logic of this may seem irrefutable. But in Cambodia it runs up against an equally important principle — that genocide is also unacceptable. A vote for the Khmer Rouge in the United Nations is in effect a vote for genocide.

### Free Economy

It also implies that recognition by the international community no longer bears any relation to performance. The Khmer Rouge abolished money, reneged on their international obligations, initiated the mass upheaval of peasants, attacked their neighbors and systematically killed off the middle class.

Heng Samrin has encouraged a free economy and a return to the villages, and has allowed the sale of rice at market prices. International recognition should count for something — to be withheld when in extreme cases a government fails its people, bestowed when it labors on their behalf. In Cambodia, perversely, it has been the exact reverse.

The consequences of this situation for the people of Cambodia should not be underestimated. Some countries, like Britain, imagine that a vote against the Heng Samrin regime is not necessarily a vote for the Khmer Rouge but instead for a more acceptable alter-

native — like the "Third Force" being sought by ASEAN under the leadership of Cambodia's former premier, Son Sann, or the exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

But no one who has visited the Thai border accepts this. The Khmer Rouge remain the only military alternative to Vietnam. If Vietnam withdraws as a precondition to elections, what would stop the Khmer Rouge sweeping back into Cambodia, battle-hardened and vengeful? Not a figurehead president, not UN observers, and certainly not the will-o'-the-wisp volunteer army of Heng Samrin.

In short, there is an opportunity in the Vietnamese offer, and it should be explored by the West, not spurred because China talks tough. This would be the best way to help ASEAN allies escape from the debilitating Cambodian impasse.

It might also begin to repair the damage caused by support for the Khmer Rouge, which is all the more incoherent after President Reagan's attack on the Soviet Union for encouraging terrorism. The Khmer Rouge were guilty of crimes against humanity. They should be tried on the charge, not cosseted by the international community.

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## Doubtful Urban Hopes

By Anthony Lewis

GOROMONZI, Zimbabwe — In lonely country east of Salisbury, at the edge of a rutted dirt road, the tented sprawling tent camp. In it, 7,000 men and women who in the years of the guerrilla war, Robert Mugabe's forces, invaded Mozambique.

They came here a year ago, at the time of the cease-fire. In an official assembly, the guerrilla mer guerrillas: the men do not have weapons, and they are scheduled to be retrained for an army. But what are they going to do? The question touches on a problem common to developing countries but of particular poignancy in Zimbabwe: urban terrorism.

The families at Camp 14, as it is called, are in fact free to go back to the tribal areas that they left during the war. But they do not want to return to subsistence farming, exhausted land. The women are especially reluctant to go back to a life of seeking and carrying water and wood.

So they are waiting here, in conditions that are not exactly comfortable. Small white tents, provided by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, hold six to eight men or four women and their children. Food comes from the government or Mr. Mugabe's party; the distinction is not clear here.

The camp is on what was a commercial farm, bought by the government from its white owner, and the men have planted 400 acres of corn.

### Job in Town

Some of the women take classes at a nearby camp: reading and writing, home economics, dressmaking. The men say they would like secondary schooling or vocational training in agriculture methods or in a trade that might get them a job in a town.

A job in town: there's the rub. For the 7,000 people in this camp are among vast numbers of Zimbabweans who would like to get out of the tribal areas and into towns or at least into wage-paying commercial farms. The one problem is that 2 million Zimbabweans subsisting on peasant economy want to get into them all over.

The pattern is the same in Africa and rapidly growing America, too. The resources of population pressure. It is to drive the hope of urban life and by doing it hears of urban life and by doing it hears of urban life and by doing it hears of urban life.

Benefits can be trimmed by revising the indexing method. Or there could be a cap on the amount of the indexed benefits. Or the "earnings-related" formula of requiring the president and Congress to tailor each year's adjustment to prevailing economic conditions.

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No solution to the problem will be easy. Some politicians think that tinkering with the benefits spells political suicide. And they may be right.

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### More Drastic Policy

There is great potential for industrial development in Zimbabwe, with its efficient basic community and its substantial reserves of coal, iron and other mineral resources. But development fast enough to create jobs depends on an infusion of capital from outside. In this case more likely private investment than aid. But that's it's in that proposition, too.

Investors are attracted by possibilities here. A prominent South African banker told me that other than that of country one can't be "the standard of south Africa." But outsiders naturally wonder about the long-term stability of Zimbabwe. That may turn on whether the economy expands fast enough to forestall discontent in a circle.

If the frustrations grow, Mr. Mugabe and his government will come under pressure to adopt more drastic policy of redistributing white economic assets to the poor black majority. That would surely scare many whites into leaving, and Mr. Mugabe wants to avoid white flight.

He believes that keeping skilled whites here is economically essential, and his reassuring policies have so far succeeded in that aim. Net white emigration since independence last April is only 15,000. These are long-term problems. Right now Zimbabwe has peace and visible prosperity. But the efforts over the end of a brutal war will not last forever.

"You can see the problems coming," the economic adviser to a leading local bank said the other day. "They're like other countries. Problems, but here the export conditions are so great. If they increase employment, it won't go back to the level it doesn't come through, they'll stay on what there is."

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune **WEEKEND**

## ts vel sure

### Designers Suit Themselves

by Hebe Dorsey

Who wears Missoni? "It's not necessary to have a certain silhouette, to be of a certain age or to belong to a certain profession to wear my clothes," Tai said. "Let us say it is more a question of lifestyle, a way of thinking and a certain type of culture. It is a style adopted by men who generally practice free professions. Artists, journalists, actors, architects, sportsmen."

The long list of celebrity customers now also includes orchestra conductor Claudio Abbado, actors Burt Lancaster, Henry Fonda, George Harrison, Marcello Mastroianni and painter Baltus.

"It is not necessary to hate ties," he added. "There are all kinds of ties. We too, produce ties which go very well with our clothes. It's for everybody who does not feel restrained by traditional schemes, therefore does not feel obliged to follow fashion or to dress in a certain way for certain occasions."

In fact, Missoni's style is very much for men who can call their own sartorial shots.

Andre Oliver — Partner of Pierre Cardin and still in charge of his couture evening clothes, Oliver, tall, aesthetically thin and al-

on his menswear, which he started only five years ago.

"I really got going two years ago," he said. Copied after his own looks, Versace's rugged men's clothes are "for modern men who are used to wearing country clothes into the city. Leather is his signature and his new line recently shown in Milan includes a special hunter's look all made of leather."

"We have about 200 outlets," Versace added.

ed, "including Paris, Los Angeles, London. I do two collections a year, which are produced in Hong Kong for the American market." His next market is Italy, followed by Europe and the United States. His most famous customers are from the show-business and sports world. They include Mick Jagger, Andy Warhol, Richard Gere, Dick Avendon and Vitas Gerulaitis. Unlike Oliver, he does not do much with colors. For him, it's black in winter and white for summer. Textures? "I like cashmere of course but also strong melanges, mixing tweed with cashmere and leather. There's always a loose touch to my clothes. They are never very tight or constricted. I always have big, loose, comfortable volumes." In short, the opposite of what is known all over the world as Italian skintight chic.

Roy Halston — High priest of fashion, in black turtleneck sweater, black pants, black jacket and loafers, Halston surrounded by white orchids and silver candlesticks in ultra-fancy Olympic Tower showrooms. He started as a hat designer in Paris 28 years ago but has now become the American status symbol designer. His clients and best friends include Liza Minnelli and Elizabeth Taylor Warner.

His menswear venture started about eight years ago because, over the years, "I liked doing things for friends, such as a giant sable hat for Rudolf [Nureyev]."

He relates to his style, which he defines as "simple. I'm easier and less complicated than most men. There was a great influence from Cardin, which caught on all over the world. It was shaped and dapper. But the big guy really wants a little more easy style, less stylish. It's a different attitude."

The success story of all time, with a \$200-million turnover and 28 companies belonging to Norton Simon, Halston confesses he is frustrated by the men's market. "I'm left wanting all the time," he said, "because they can't produce it. I'd like to have my own business. I have a dozen zip front jackets, for instance. It cost me \$350. I'd have to sell it for \$700. But American males won't spend the money for clothes the way American women do."

He said his dressing in solid black is no affectation. "It's because it's easier. I see thousands of colors a day. When you work in a place like this, you're in competition with your work."

Calvin Klein — who says: "I never wear a tie, unless I'm having lunch with my banker or John Fairchild" (publishing of Wom-

ways on the best-dressed list, struck up on his own in 1977 with a menswear boutique in New York. Located in the former Rolls Royce showrooms on 57th Street, it is more a couture house for men than another men's shop.

A jet-setter who looks like the ultimate dandy, Oliver likes to say: "I wouldn't have anything in my store that I wouldn't wear myself. I wanted to create a luxury setting for luxury merchandise. This store is almost a club, an extension of my own life. My customers are often my best friends." Which indeed they are. The first one was CBS chairman William Paley, followed by Fiat tycoon Gianni Agnelli, Michael York, Kirk Douglas, Clint Eastwood and the Kennedys. Women such as Barbara Walters, Jackie Onassis and Lauren Bacall, have also learned the way into his deluxe store, where they buy the crew neck cashmere, also known as the status sweater, that comes in 42 colors.

Asked what he has contributed to the New York men's scene, Oliver, who has been known to wear white socks with purple pants, said: "Color." His shetland sweaters come in 35 colors, and his cashmere gloves and his scarves in 25 colors. Velvet pants also run the full 25-color gamut, and there is a choice of nine colors in the bathrobe department. Belts, too, come into all the colors of the rainbow, including turquoise and parma red.

Another vital factor is quality. No cheap work, either in private or public life, Oliver, who has been compared to a Russian Agnelli, believes in everything real — real silk, real alpaca, real cashmere.

Gianni Versace — small, compact and athletic, with a strong black beard and soft eyes, he was once refused entrance to Maxim's because he was wearing a white T-shirt. Yet he has built an empire (as big as his women's line)

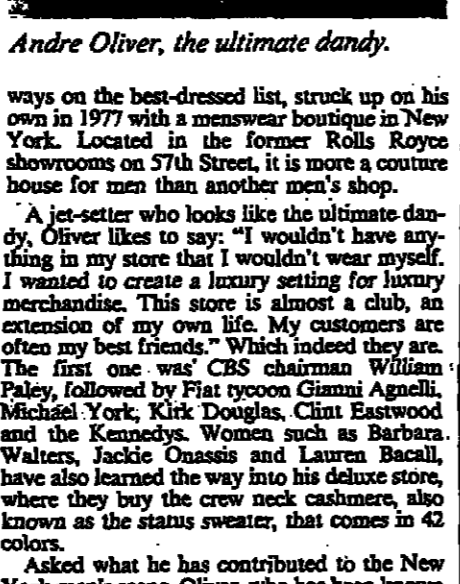
en's Wear Daily) is the epitome of the young American sports look. Klein (who weighs 165 pounds and complains that he just gained 20) is into all sports. "I ski, I swim, I jog." Like Oliver, but for different reasons, he says of his menswear: "It's an extension of myself. It consists of sportswear which is the way I dress. I wouldn't design anything that I wouldn't wear myself."

He started his menswear three years ago, while he began designing for women in 1968. "The men's business is much bigger than the women's," he said. "We make \$30 million with women's clothes and \$80 million with menswear. Our men's clothes are much less expensive because I'm making clothes for younger men." He said, "I'm not interested in the man who buys \$500 suits. Here, a sweater costs \$100, blouses between \$100 and \$500 and pants \$38. The younger men are not interested in oversized clothes, in spending lots of money. They want young, exciting clothes that make sense. My customers are usually my friends — such as the president's son Ron Reagan, Warren Beatty and mostly Californian studs."

Klein, whose jeans business alone brings in \$200 million a year, looks not like a millionaire but like the guy next door. His favorite outfit, besides jeans and sneakers, includes sheared lamb coats in several lengths, a steel Rolex and "I wear a blouson all the time. But most people dress like that in the city," he says. "They'd wear this coat over a gray flannel suit."

Although produced in Europe by giant Maurice Bidermann, Klein is mostly interested in American men "because they're sports oriented. Even their bodies are different from Europeans." They're much taller.

More than any European designer, he said he relates to American Claire McCardell "because she really invented sportswear, which is this country's major contribution to fashion. She realized that and did it in the 1940s. It seems simple," he added, "but it's very difficult."



Andre Oliver, the ultimate dandy.



Halston, high priest of fashion.



Klein, high priest of fashion.

### Scottish Painter Johnstone Finds Old Age Invigorating

by Paul Overy

EDBURGH, Scotland — Teaching has often given writers, artists and musicians invaluable experience and self-confidence to produce their best work. Sometimes the teaching is all-consuming at the time and the creative period comes afterwards, in old age.

William Johnstone is an 83-year-old Scottish painter who was the principal of two of London's leading art colleges, Camberwell and the Central, just before and just after World War II. Impatient of educational bureaucracy, he retired early to farm sheep in his native Scottish Borders with his second wife and young daughter. His father had been a Border farmer and after returning from World War I Johnstone had to tell him that he did not want to take over the family farm but was going instead to study to be an artist in Edinburgh.

Perhaps Johnstone's decision to take up sheep farming in his 60s came from a sense of debt to his dead father, perhaps from a need to recover his roots in the beautiful country in which he grew up.

The Scottish Borders were Britain's bandit country in earlier centuries, with clans and families waging war against each other as much as against the invading English from the south. Possibly it was this ancestry that gave Johnstone his blunt determination not to kowtow to anybody and his derisive scorn for the London art world, which kept him from fashionable success in his middle years. Johnstone distrusted art dealers and even more the murky superstructure on which success as an artist is so often built in the big cosmopolitan centers of Europe and America.

Like Josef Albers — Bauhaus teacher and rector of Black Mountain College before becoming Professor of Fine Art at Yale — Johnstone entered his most creative period as an artist in his 70s and 80s. But whereas Albers' "Homage to the Square" series of paintings are calm and contemplative, Johnstone's late work is full of energy and gesture. Many have mistaken his work for that of a man in his 30s.

After leaving the Edinburgh College of Art, Johnstone won a Carnegie Traveling Scholarship and went to Paris in 1925. Here he studied under Andre Lhote, whose systematic and disciplined teaching he found helpful and stimulating. But it was the Spanish sculptor Julio Gonzalez who was the greatest influence on Johnstone at this time.

Johnstone went on a tour of Europe and North Africa with a young American, Max Brand-Cohen, who had become his closest friend in Paris. He renewed his acquaintance with another American art student, Flora MacDonald, whom he had first met when she was studying at Edinburgh College of Art and who was now working in Bourdelle's sculpture class in Paris. In 1927, they were married in the British Consulate and soon returned to Scotland, where they lived in his father's house in Selkirk. Johnstone painted in an old army hut that he used as a studio. It was during this period that he began to produce his first mature works as an artist.

With the Depression things became very difficult. His wife's family had lost a lot of money in America and was no longer able to help the Johnstones. Nevertheless, they set off for the United States, where after a number of casual jobs William got a temporary appointment at the California School of Arts and Crafts at Carmel. Most of the work Johnstone produced in California has been lost, but the experience was an important one, not least for his own work. Johnstone may have seen paintings by Arthur Dove and Georgia O'Keefe, although he does not remember having done so. Perhaps the slight similarities in his work of around this time come from the American ambience,



Johnstone — flowering in retirement.

rather than from seeing particular works. Certainly Johnstone is rare among British artists of his generation in his interest in America.

After returning to England, Johnstone took teaching jobs in schools and evening institutes before he found work in art schools. Teaching was badly paid and exhausting, and with his wife and young daughter he had to take furnished rooms where there was little space to paint even if he had had the time. He was so involved with teaching that he painted little between 1931 and the outbreak of World War II. He became fascinated by the possibility of breaking down the rigid old traditions of art education. Johnstone believed in bringing out the innate creativity of his pupils by new and unusual methods and he was a pioneer of ideas about "education through art."

When he gave up teaching in 1960 to retire to a hill farm in Scotland many must have thought him mad. It took up much of his energy and left him little time for painting. But it did give him a new subject matter, or rather an old — the landscape and life he had known as a boy: animals, hills, the cycle of life, birth and death on a farm. This is reflected in his paintings but not directly or realistically. These late paintings are abstract but powerfully convey the energy and structures of life and landscape.

In this last decade since he finally had to give up farming, Johnstone has been incredibly productive. Perhaps because this fertility has come late in life and so many earlier paintings are lost or painted over, he is reluctant to destroy or select from his recent work. The kind of energy which goes into his painting and drawing means that there are almost as many failures as successes. But the best of his paintings and ink drawings are extraordinary, using chance effects and gestural marks with great creative imagination.

Johnstone was always close to the Scottish nationalist poet Hugh MacDiarmid. As long ago as 1935 MacDiarmid had written poems based on Johnstone's early pictures. These were beautifully printed in a limited edition. Shortly before MacDiarmid's death in 1978, Johnstone produced a series of lithographic illustrations to some of his poems.

Johnstone has recently finished a similar series of lithographs based on poems by the Scottish poet and translator Edwin Muir, which will be included in the retrospective exhibition organized by the Arts Council of Great Britain at the Hayward Gallery in London from Feb. 11 to March 12. The exhibit will also be presented at the Tolner Art Gallery in Eastbourne April 11 to May 17.

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Klein: "I wear what I design."

## fiction

like me, like my clothes" promptly after famous friends such as Yehudi and Rudolf Nureyev started asking. From a private gesture, it snowballed into a worldwide best-seller is the \$800 reversible jacket.

Men's knitwear line. Yet men have come to the fashion because of Ottavio (also known as Missoni), who started borrowing colors and textures from the women's line to make sweaters. A tall, handsome man, with a fair and a matured profile, Missoni developed his own style, which, be it colorful sweaters, includes wools, long scarves and, God forbid, no ties. Although he does produce coordinated wool sweaters.

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### Toots Thielemans: Belgian Bebop King

by Michael Zwerin

"Toots, the way you play the harmonica they should not call it a miscellaneous instrument."

"I'm not a fighter," says Toots now. "Maybe I compromised too much. I sort of commuted between my love for jazz and commercial work." He got a staff job for the ABC network in New York and was featured for years on the Jimmy Dean show. He originated a new sound, whistling and guitar in unison. He whistled on many commercials, including one for Old Spice. His harmonica contributed to the atmosphere of such films as "Midnight Cowboy," "Sugarland Express" and "The Getaway." He recorded and toured with Paul Simon and Peggy Lee. He was often harmonica soloist on "Sesame Street" and you do not have to listen too hard to hear him on that long-running television show's theme music.

Like so many jazz musicians who have been lucky enough to secure lucrative studio work, Toots began to question his luck. Being somebody's employee was not what he had in mind

when he had been, Charlie Parker's puppy. Cautiously at first, he entered the insecure but exciting world of jazz again. He played the Montreux Festival with Quincy Jones and Oscar Peterson, recorded with Bill Evans, when he appeared at Ronnie Scott's Club in 1978 with his own quartet. Derek Jewell wrote in the London Times: "This solidly built, bespectacled genius can make the simple old mouth-organ weep... Fingering the guitar with his left hand, and holding his chromatic harmonica to mouth with his right, he got drummer Eddie Marshall to strum the guitar through a sophisticated version of Stevie Wonder's 'Isn't She Lovely?' The audience, already overflowing with goodwill, exploded after that feat."

Toots himself always seems to be overflowing with goodwill. Fifty-eight now, with thick glasses, he still breathes hard because of his asthma and paces himself slowly. When his first wife died of cancer three years ago he moved back to Brussels (while keeping his house in Montauk, Long Island) and began taking regular work with a European quartet. He explains with his soft, melodious voice: "I had ten one-nighters in January; in Belgium, Holland and Germany. I slept at home every night. If I was living in New York I would have had to be away almost the entire month. Family life has always been important to me and I'm very happy now with my new wife Huguette."

His reputation is such that work now often comes to him. Weather Report bassist Jaco Pastorius just came to Brussels to make some tracks for his next LP with Toots. Quincy Jones sent a tape of an album in progress from Los Angeles with an elaborate set of instructions so that Toots could overdub it in Brussels.

"It's going just fine now," he smiles, hugging Huguette. "I'm unbelievably happy." Their Yorkshire terrier Duke Ellington begins to bark and Toots hugs him, too. He looks around his modern luxury apartment in Molenbeek, a comfortable suburb of Brussels, thinks about a coming vacation in his Montauk house, adjusts his suspenders and smiles: "Not bad for a Belgian bebop harmonica player."

The Toots Thielemans Quartet plays at the Subway Club, Cologne, Feb. 10; Veeva Club, Antwerp, Feb. 13.



Toots Thielemans at his work.

### Isolated Lamu Works Magic on Visitors

by Nan Robertson

LAMU, Kenya — It rises like a vision out of the sea, beautiful, white and centuries-old, as the Arab dhow hurries across the strait that separates the island and town of Lamu from the northeast coast of Kenya. The Somalia border is not far away.

There are no bridges or ferries, and vehicles must be left behind on the mainland. Automobiles and even bicycles are forbidden on Lamu except for the District Commissioner's Land Rover, which sits, preposterous and largely unused — for the town's streets are much too narrow — beneath a palm-frond canopy in front of his waterfront offices.

I could not believe the place when first I saw it, nor in the days that followed. The main settlement of the island of Lamu, which is six miles long and five miles wide, is the town of Lamu. Its 10,000 residents are mostly Moslem, and there are 23 little mosques. There are some restored houses and government offices, and a museum displays the local arts, crafts and history. The muzzins chant their call to prayer at the appointed hours and veiled women, engulfed in black robes, float like specters to the marketplace. Old it may be, but never dead or even sleeping. Its streets teem with people and its highway, the Indian Ocean, bustles with late-rigged trading ships riding the wind.

Two miles from town, 60- to 100-foot-high dunes abut on almost deserted beaches hundreds of yards wide, made of spottish beige sand. The beaches seem to go on forever, from the quiet waters of the strait that separates Lamu from the mainland to the crashing surf at the north end of the island. When I had been there a few days, I met an Israeli tourist who had arrived half an hour before. He flung up his arms and shouted joyously. "Lamu is out of this world!" It gets to everybody, like some kind of quick-acting but benevolent drug.

I first heard of Lamu in Washington, from a much-traveled friend who had spent five years living and working in Kenya. "Go to Lamu," he said, and little more. So, toward the end of a five-week trip to Kenya, I did — avoiding the road that runs for 142 miles north from the coastal town of Malindi to a jerry four miles



A dhow skims over the water to the palm-fringed shores of Lamu, Kenya.

from Lamu. Fearless and skilled though they are, few Kenyan drivers will attempt it, knowing that kidney-bashing potholes and muddy traps may do them in. A decrepit bus out of Malindi wheezes up to the jerry on alternate days, where a small boat awaits. The trip takes six hours or longer — if Allah wills.

I chose the coward's route, taking a Malindi Airways one-engine, five-seater plane to the airstrip on Lamu's neighbor island, Manda. The 45-minute journey cost \$34. The only other passenger was a toothless Arab in a beige robe and embroidered skullcap. We put down on the single sandy airstrip, no airport but in sight. Immediately a swarm of 15 men, gambling and arguing in Swahili and English, demanded to take my little suitcase. They scooped me down a path past mangrove swamps, which provide the dark wood used in boats and buildings, to a dock and the dhow.

While drinking in the sight of Lamu town across the water, I vainly attempted to ignore them. "Petley's Inn," said I. The boatman took me there, just yards from the water on the other side 10 minutes away, and I thrust a few Kenyan shillings into somebody's hand.

Petley's Inn proved to be, after the sight of Lamu, the second delight of my arrival. An early 19th-century house of whitewashed stone and carved dark wood, it was exquisitely restored with a glass-walled restaurant built on top of the second floor by a Texan in the middle 1970s. There are 15 rooms, and I got the best in the house, a double, for \$25 including breakfast.

The room opened on a broad second-story veranda facing the sea. The ceiling was 15 feet high, beamed in mangrove. The door, bedsteads, bureau and standing closet were carved



AUSTRIA VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11), Mozart Saal — Feb. 7: Flvian Trio (Mozart, Beethoven). 9: Martha Argerich piano (Bach, Brahms, Prokofiev, Chopin).

ENGLAND LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel. 836.64.04) — Royal Shakespeare Company. Includes: To Feb. 9: "The Sicelid" (Erdman). Feb. 10-12: "Juno and the Paycock" (O'Casey). Feb. 13-16: "Passion Play" (Nichols).

Collector's Guide

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FRANCE NICE, Galerie d'Art Contemporain des Musées de Nice (tel. 85.82.34) — Feb. 7-March 1: "Bernard Guillaud," photographs. Theatre de Verdure — Feb. 13: Murray Head.

HONG KONG HONG KONG, To Feb. 22: Hong Kong Arts Festival (tel. 5-23,05,27). Includes: City Hall, Concert Hall — Feb. 8: Halle Orchestra. James Loughran conductor (Schubert). Feb. 10-13: "Landscape" (Erdman). Feb. 10-12: "Juno and the Paycock" (O'Casey).

ITALY MILAN, Galleria d'Arte Moderna — To March 10: "From Romanticism to Naturalism" exhibition of French drawings. Teatro dell'Arte (tel. 86.54.69) — To Feb. 8: "Odipus Tyrannus" (Sophocles). Emilia Romagna Teatro, Feb. 11-22: "Operetta" (Gombrowicz).

PORTUGAL LISBON, Praça das Industrias (tel. 63.90.44; telex: 12282) — To Feb. 8: International Fair. Includes: Wine show, international barman's contest, international cooks' and pastry cooks' contest, folk dance and song festival, golf and tennis tournaments.

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DON'T MISS The International Herald Tribune's special advertising feature on EDUCATION which will be published on Tuesday, February 10, 1981

Croissant Chic Arrives in Los Angeles

by Elizabeth Mehren LOS ANGELES — In the beginning, there was quiche. And quiches and quiches, led there be croques. And yes, in their wake came butter pecan frozen yogurt. And soon, shimmering upon a buttery horizon, there arrived: Strawberry croissants. Blueberry croissants.



Richard Mynatt, Los Angeles croissant magnate, with some of his wares.

And in equally short order, the aroma of fresh-baked croissants was wafting its way around the city, emanating from establishments devoted solely to the appreciation (and commercial distribution) of the croissant.

On weekday mornings in Beverly Hills, 300 or so croissants prepared at Mynatt's "roll" are sold out instantly, according to manager Laurence Retoume. On Friday and Saturday, Retoume said, the number of customers — and the number of croissants — shoots up to 900 or 1,000. "In the morning from 9 to 11," Retoume said, "our little room is so overcrowded with croissants that there is no room for anything else. People have to sit around and wait for them to bake."

Sounding Out Burial Tombs in Jordan

by Milt Freudenheim AMMAN, Jordan — Using a magnetic contour map showing local highs and lows of magnetism, archaeologists from the University of Pennsylvania have located an undisturbed, silk-filled burial cave in Jordan containing artifacts that may illuminate the apparently troubled times in the region between 1200 and 1050 B.C.

Society, the American Center of Oriental Research in Amman and the Jordanian government, the Pennsylvania group undertook stratigraphic diggings in 1977 that indicated to them the likelihood of burial caves hidden in the limestone and sandstone slope along the valley. They brought soil samples and rocks from the area to a magnetically "quiet" corner of Valley Forge National Park near their Philadelphia home base, where they established background data for the magnetic map.

Higher French Tax Threatens Brandies

by Sam Perkins COGNAC, France — A newly increased tax on spirits may profoundly affect brandy-making in all parts of France. While the higher tax that took effect Feb. 1 will have little effect on exported brandies, which are shipped duty-free from France, it strikes hard at the small firms and producers who sell products on the local market.

the multinational Pernod-Ricard company, France's largest pastis maker and largest exporter. "France would be the only country in the world to penalize its own beverages." An ad-hoc committee for the "Defense of National Beverages" was formed and a large-scale campaign of publicizing and lobbying began on behalf of pastis. The slogan to rally the troops was that France was being "colonized by whiskey."

مركز الامم المتحدة للتربية والثقافة والعلوم



# The art market

## Paris Ceramic Auction Shows Promise

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — Paris could make it. This was demonstrated on Thursday at Drouot by the sale of European ceramics from the 17th to the early 19th century taken in turn by Paul Pescheteau and Chantal Pescheteau-Badin, his daughter and partner.

They were assisted by the experts Pierre Vandermersch and his son Michel, who also runs a gallery dealing in the field on the quai Voltaire. Their role was crucial.

Like a few other Parisian dealers of the old school literally born in the trade and trained from early childhood to handle objects, the Vandermersch, father and son, know their job inside out. At the same time they have a slightly old-fashioned approach to it — even the businesslike and modern-minded Michel Vandermersch — which leaves its stamp on their cataloging. It combines a high degree of connoisseurship that can only result from daily confrontation with objects and a good deal of indifference to detailed description.

They will display a certain sloppiness in not looking up the New Testament to check precisely which scene is illustrated in blue and white on a Delft scalloped plaque where the reference to chapter and verse is actually stated as "Luc 17 12-14." The buyer can do it, seems to be their suggestion. Indeed that did not prevent the piece from selling for 12,100 francs — a huge price for something that is not in great demand nor a unique piece of its kind.

Occasionally they might miss out on a piece or two — as does everyone else. A two-handled pot resting on the sturdy legs was entered in the catalog as "Delft, decorated with a monogram [undeciphered by them]. Bears initials S.W. and is dated 1707." Reference was cryptically made to "Heblich vol. I p. 161 number 116." This is clearly a major piece both because it is dated and because the crest paint-



Meissen tea caddies, teapot and sugar bowl, c.1725-30.

ed over the interlaced initials of two names must commemorate some princely marriage. Jacob Stodel of Amsterdam, one of the foremost dealers in Holland, grabbed it at only 8,300 francs, making it the best bargain in the sale — by far. No doubt, it will soon resurface at a considerably higher price.

Apart from connoisseurs, the Vandermersch enjoy that other advantage which puts them on a par with the best service that may be offered by Christie's or Sotheby's — they know every one in the dealing and collecting world and they know what each one of them is after. Looking around the room was highly revealing. There were all the faces one usually sees at London auctions — Jacob Stodel from Amsterdam, Vandeker from London and Georges Segal from Paris.

The pieces fetched by the finest 18th-century pieces of German porcelain were international pieces. Early porcelain from the Meissen workshop went through the roof as it has been doing in London in recent months. A large circular bowl decorated with a genre scene painted about 1735 by C.F. Herold and carrying the crossed swords mark was bought for 121,570 francs by an English connoisseur, while the matching piece went to George Segal for 138,070 francs. An octagonal teapot considered by those who admire early Meissen to be the finest was pushed up to 27,000 francs by the English connoisseur Anthony du Boulay. At 30,000 francs Vandeker looked sad and gave up. It finally went to Segal at 62,170.

Yet, the overall price structure was not ex-

actly the same as it would have been at a London sale. On one hand, prices were often higher at the bottom end. This is due to one of the many differences between Paris and London auctions any day. Paris sales are attended by large numbers of nonprofessionals — idle onlookers who get the itch to buy something.

The other category that sold better than it would elsewhere was of course French provincial faience of the 18th century because it is known so much better by the French themselves — unlike French 18th-century porcelain, which is well known internationally.

But a third category which matters a lot for the overall commercial success of any kind of auction did not do quite as well as it would in London. It may be loosely characterized as very good quality wares that do not fall in the class of museum buys and require an atmosphere of intense international competition to reach their maximum potential price. Part of an 18th-century Frankenthal service sold piecemeal might have made more in London. I saw a little-known German collector, Grueber, acquiring some of the finer pieces all with the mark of the great Paul Hannong — two lovely plates, 3,712 francs; a saucer-boat 2,900, etc.

While Thursday's excellent, highly satisfactory auction demonstrated that Paris has a potential, small defects also pointed up what is defeating it. For example, the catalog came out in mid-January, reaching collectors only 10 days before the sale — which is a good 10 days too late. And there weren't any copies left on the day of the sale.

## Larry Rivers: Complexity on Display

by David Galloway

ANNOVER, West Germany — With a speed andchutzpah and razzle-dazzle that seem now to belong to a far more innocent age, Pop Art formed from heresy to dogma in the 1960s, turned the art market first topey, and gave its gaudy, irreverent an entire decade. Careers rocketed

scattered collections. The overnight has been made good by Hannover's Kestner-Gesellschaft, with a double-barreled exhibition — one of paintings and sculptures, the other of more than 100 drawings borrowed largely from the artist.

This first European retrospective dramatically reveals the intellectual and gestural complexity of Rivers' work — qualities that are, perhaps, too little apparent even to an American audience, conditioned to respond in terms of its frequent reliance on Pop Art iconography. Viewers familiar only with his paraphrases of Rembrandt via the Dutch Masters cigar-box label, or of Leutze's "Washington Crossing the Delaware," may well be surprised to see the intensity of structural and tonal analysis that precedes these.

Through books and postcards and posters, numerous celebrated paintings have been made visual clichés, and their new-found banality has intrigued artists like Lichtenstein and Warhol. Rivers' exploration of such images has quite another function: to restore the work to a fine arts context. Thus, rather than concealing the manual gesture, Rivers celebrates it, striving to evoke the vitality the original possessed before it was embalmed in a postcard.

Similarly, his drawings and paintings of cigarette packages continuously allude to the manual process through which they were formed, and not merely to the printing process through which they were mass-produced.

Throughout Rivers' work runs a continuous dialogue — with the art of the past, with his contemporaries, with history and his country. Growing up as Larry Grossberg in a Yiddish-speaking family in the Bronx, he learned his first lessons about communicating across barriers of time, culture and language. In his early drawings, the figure of his mother plays a role reminiscent of that which Aristotle Gor'ky's mother played in his imagination.

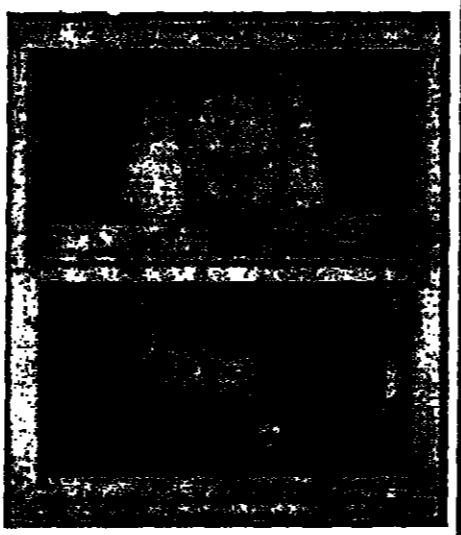
Family photographs from Russia and Poland, others from the Bronx, provided raw material for the act of transformation central to Rivers' art; so, too, did Bernard and Rubens and David. Rivers admires Leonard Bernstein because he, too, has mastered the masters, yet stands with one foot on the Broadway musical stage.

As a young jazz musician, Rivers began a romance with the Impressionists, but his first significant training came in the New York studio of Hans Hofmann, the guru of abstractionism. Despite his teacher's disapproval, Rivers

yearned to draw realistically, to identify himself with the entire history of art, and not merely with the New York School. Even his most hasty, casual sketches reveal a vigorous mastery of line, and what he leaves unfinished, smudged, can have its own haunting authority.

The questioning that goes on in the drawings continues in the canvases — the best of which seem to seek to pierce the riddle of how line and color and mass are transformed into art. Extending those explorations into the third dimension, he has worked with the medium of the relief more effectively than any other contemporary artist, though his ventures into sculpture-in-the-round sometimes go astray.

In a curious way, Rivers remains something



"Jim Dine Storm Window," (1964).

of a painter's painter, despite the apparent accessibility of his subjects. It is clearly time for a thoughtful reappraisal of his versatile achievements.

The exhibition of paintings and sculptures is on view in Hannover until Feb. 15, from March 20 through April 30 it can be seen in Munich. A two-volume catalog is available for 49 Deutsche Marks plus postage from the Kestner-Gesellschaft, Warmbuecherstrasse 16, 3 Hannover. The exhibition of drawings will be shown in Tuebingen beginning Sept. 29 and then in Berlin.

On a weekday night, the aroma of saffron is wafted from establishments of appreciation and investment. Each delicacy is served in a glass, with a small card explaining its origin and value. The menu is high as \$12.50. The restaurant is a two-block walk from the hotel. The menu is high as \$12.50. The restaurant is a two-block walk from the hotel.

### Angry on the Cigar Box

and others fizzed nearly as quickly as a carbonated beverage. The discovery of the image in painting — a banal, mass-produced object — seemed to provide a handy common denominator for artists who in fact were often different in aesthetic temperament and style. Warhol and Rauschenberg uniquely employed newspaper imagery, as the former mimicked the flatness of his source, Rauschenberg used it with painterly gesture.

Recently, the leading candidate for odd was Larry Rivers, whose European work was known only through isolated works in

## London 'New Spirit' Exhibit Goes Awry

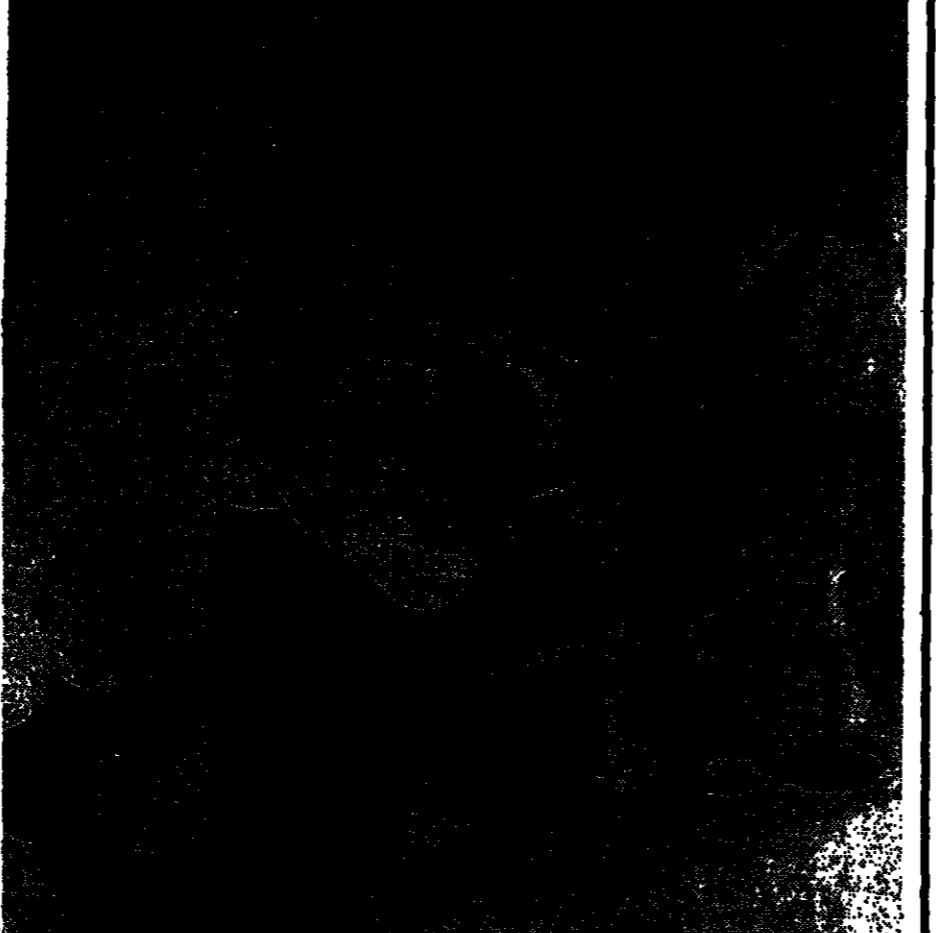
by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Art discussion in London currently centers on the international exhibition "A New Spirit in Painting" (Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly to Victoria Street) of work completed in the last decade by 18 artists.

Selection was made by three friends — Rosenthal, exhibitions secretary of the Royal Academy, Nicholas Serota, director of the Tate Gallery, and the Berlin art critic Christos Joachimidis — at the insistence of the usual advisory or supervisory committee for major Academy exhibitions. The selection was done away with, and who must bear the whole responsibility for the exhibition? The chosen to demonstrate "work (that) seems vital, full of expression and of a high degree of originality."

It is said that his is a splendid concept and that the exhibition is a triumph. To be sure, the work exhibited shows little sense of direction. Four token late canvases by older artists representative of the spirit of the 1940s, who make the exhibition a little more palatable, are included: Francis Bacon (1909), Lucian Krzywicki (1911), Balhaus (1912) and Lucian Krzywicki (1922).

Who should truly represent a new generation born in the late 1930s and early 1950s, are a dreary group of imitators, eclectic, with the honorable exception of Karl Heinz Hoedickie and Sandro Biondi. Of the middle generation, Kitaj, Kiefer and Hodgkin, three excellent painters of different fields, have done themselves no service by allowing their work to



"Exorcism" by Jean Helion at the "New Spirit in Painting" exhibition.

work; indeed, it gives the title to his exhibition at Browne & Davry, 19 Cork Street, W.1, to Feb. 21. This is the midnight sun, presented here in nine vast canvases, apocalyptic in their splendor, and a sequence of 24 small sun studies — one for each hour of the northern midsummer day.

France Gentilini, born in 1909 at Faenza, is without doubt the harbinger of a new spirit in Italian painting. Poetical and realist at the same time, his art is rooted in the Italian classical tradition, and yet he brings to every an-

cient theme a robust and sparkling novelty that captivates the beholder. His automobiles, for example, as Alain Bosquet explains in an excellent catalog foreword "are positively Romanesque or Etruscan, and appear to be drunk, as if on the threshold of their existence, they had filled up on wine or 90-proof alcohol instead of gasoline." Just so — it is in such works as these, to be seen at the Edward Tottah Gallery, 39 Floral St., W.C.2, until the end of February, that the true new spirit of painting is to be found.

## 'Nazarene' Art Chaste, Sweet, Heavy

by Edith Schloss

ROME — In 1810 a group of German painters in their early 20s rented some rooms together in the empty convent of San Isidoro. Wrapped in long capes and accompanied by their muskets, they roamed the streets of Rome in earnest debate or silent observation. Because they wore their hair long and parted in the middle, the people nicknamed them "Nazarenes." They called themselves brothers of the "Lukasbund" — the league of St. Luke, the patron saint of painters.

They were a commune of rebels. They had reacted against the rigidity of the academy, its chiaroscuro coloring, its copying from plaster casts, its reconstruction of classic scenes and its unqualified adoration and misunderstanding of the antique.

In the great outdoors of Italy, in daily contact with the common people in the orchards and wine shops of Rome, they imagined themselves in Arcadia, while they were inspired by the genuine simplicity expressed in the panels of the Italian medieval painters and the devotion and faultless application they found in Raphael.

Coming from comfortable middle- and upper-class backgrounds, they here led a very frugal and well-regulated existence, posing for each other, sharing their models, painting frescoes in unison and together working out their artistic and ethical problems. Protestants all, they eventually converted to Catholicism.

Their paintings at the Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna in Valle Giulia until March 22, are chaste, sweet and heavy. Everything is glazed with a soft sentiment and a naive morality. Faith has always been a driving force in art but here something has gone wrong, religion seems to be about cleanliness, demure acceptance, discipline even. Young peasant women are virginal, madonnas and angels are

like resigned hausfrau and as if made from polished marble, while the painters in their self-portraits are virtuously self-critical. That they fancied themselves living among naive people contented with their lot in an ideal countryside, and that they were blind to the real middle, misery and ignorance in an ancient city depleted by centuries of invasions and a voracious papacy and aristocracy, may account for the stilted sensibility of these ex-patriates.

J.F. Overbeck was their undisputed leader. His oil entitled "Italy and Germany," of two pliant, tidy maidens holding hands, and Von Leonardschiff's "St. Cecilia," are the most typical of the school. Franz Pfaff's self-portrait is stern and odd. There are the profane and religious allegories by the Schadow brothers, the Veit brothers, Schmorrf von Carolsfeld, J.A. Koch, etc. — 26 artists in all, all diligent and accurate and at their very best in their articulate drawings.

These "pre-Pre-Raphaelites" as they ought to be called, were willfully plain, circumspect and heavy-handed. Only at their dreamiest, most fairy-talelike — as in F.T. Horny — or at their most harshly realistic, as in V.E. Janssen — do they make an impact on the modern viewer. Their lives — an attempt at an artist's commune that lasted the extraordinary length of two decades — are more interesting than their work.

The comprehensive and superbly installed exhibition was organized in collaboration with West German authorities and the Staatliches Kunstinstitut of Frankfurt-on-Main.

Modern art anyone? Entore Colla was one of the first sculptors in Italy after World War II to use discarded materials — old machine parts, boilers, grates, gearboxes, etc. — for his stark abstract constructions. Solemn totems of the late machine age, they are more severe and balanced than the expressionist assemblages of Stankiewicz and Chamberlain working with used metal in the United States in the same period.

This small and concentrated show at the Jarktraktor Gallery in Via dei Pisanelli 20, until Feb. 28, is didactic in the best sense of the word: it consists of the late Colla's drawings, schematic renderings and designs, and some of his sculptural elements — nuts, bolts, screws, pliers and pipes and other bits left in his studio neatly arranged, and several of the completed sculptures, themselves dark, stern presences.

One of the leading young abstractionists here, Cameruno's Morales, belonging to a direction called "Pittura Pittura" or "pure painting," is showing her recent work at Primo Pivano Gallery, Via Vittoria 32 until Feb. 28. She has always placed two canvases next to each other, one covered with a dense cross-hatch of marks in sober color, the other thinly painted or bare.

Her new diptychs make her meaning plain. In these juxtapositions one canvas is agitated with the fast strokes of a loaded housepainter's brush almost a foot wide, in various contrasting colors, which work vividly against its pale and honed down counterpart, but at the same time complementing it. If Morales' previous statement was somewhat too hermetic and pure, she has now felicitously changed to a more outgoing and opulent manner.

Four men of an even younger generation, connected with what has been dubbed a kind of neomodernism and reputed of yesterday's art, present one work each at the Lipo Ferranti Gallery in Via Tor Millina 26 until Feb. 28. Cecobelli is the most inventive, lining up four metal-mesh bedsteads on the wall like so many canvases and painting wide action-painting-like brushstrokes across the whole assemblage. Dessi pierces his canvas in the middle and surrounds this novel with symbolic markings and scars. Bianchi presents a larger version in oils of his small watercolor abstractions. Gallo's work, present one work each at the Lipo Ferranti Gallery in Via Tor Millina 26 until Feb. 28, is showing her recent work at Primo Pivano Gallery, Via Vittoria 32 until Feb. 28. She has always placed two canvases next to each other, one covered with a dense cross-hatch of marks in sober color, the other thinly painted or bare.

## atens Brand

planning to turn to less pretentious exhibits which are livelier in spirit is listed. At Editions Graphiques Gallery, 3 rue de Valenciennes, W.1, to Feb. 14, there is a first view show of drawings and paintings by a young artist, Meiring, Symbolist and minimalist, and only inspired by classical myths, the general feeling of these finely thought-out but not least contrived works, accented with a use of technique and media, exceeds what is usual at Nouvveau/Art Deco speciality of the gallery.

## olated Lamu Works Magic

(Continued from Page 5W)

designs. There were slatted shutters, a fan and mosquito netting over the beds. The bathroom, with its tiny basin, shower and curiously low ceiling, was clean and adequate. "O.K.," I said to myself, "this is the most beautiful room I found anywhere in Kenya."

I did not know until that night that my stay was not only beautiful but also noisy. Peleley's inn, I discovered, was the Action Center of Lamu. It was right over the bar, and young blades in town who could avoid dictating of Islam against drinking was a singing, talking loudly, whistling with cronies until closing time at 1 a.m. At 6 next morning, I was awakened by the clank empty bottles being loaded aboard a dhow. I solved that the noise would not deter me from staying at Peleley's: I was enchanted by the right at the center of things, with non-people-watching and the never-ending motion of boats, sea and sky.

The mass of young, intrepid tourists — and they comprised virtually all the 200 foreigners visiting Lamu when I was there — vanished at night into lodgings in the back streets of town, clean but rather primitive and costing \$1 to \$2.50 a night. Those I spoke to had no complaints about their digs.

A word about the tourists. The jet set never got to Lamu: there are no glamorous things to do. There was an influx of hippies years ago, and then they went away. The young people who come to Lamu now come from Britain, France, Scandinavia, Germany and, to a lesser extent, the United States.

Peponi's and Peleley's were the congregating points for these travelers, and the long, rambling conversations I had with them were among the most memorable aspects of my stay in Lamu. The waterfront and Lamu's shopping street, perhaps three yards wide, one block back from the sea and parallel to it, were delights that drew me every day. People streamed along these narrow thoroughfares, marketing, chatting, snacking on sweet delicacies hawked at stands and drinking strong coffee with ginger.

To the right of Peleley's inn, as you stand with your back to the sea, is the Lamu Museum, a celebration of the Lamu and Bajuni cultures, containing exhibits of carved doors and chests, antique ebony thrones inlaid with bone and ivory, rich costumes, embossed and incised in silver, long canoes and dhows and silvas — great horns of ivory or brass, jealously guarded symbols of kingship usually sounded only on state occasions.

Peleley's and the museum are the handsomest of Lamu's half dozen restored waterfront mansions, most dating from the 18th or early 19th centuries. All white and square, with arched verandas and dark, carved wood detail in shutters and balustrades, they are definitely Arab in feeling, giving Lamu the look of a Casbah by the sea.

The history of Lamu is murky; one claim is that the Arabs founded the town in the 7th century. Lamu and its neighboring large islands of Manda and Pate were all sites of semi-independent sultanates, constantly at war with one another and the much bigger city-state of Mombasa, 150 miles down the coast. The armies of Mombasa and Manda centuries ago joined to invade Lamu but, to their astonishment, Lamu's minute army defeated them in the battle of Shela, the hamlet that still stands behind Peponi's.

In the 18th century, the town's Golden Age, many of the better waterfront residences were built. Rich men, clad in silks and turbans, lived in stone houses of far greater size and elegance than were found anywhere else on the East African coast, except for 19th-century Zanzibar. Late 19th-century Lamu thrived like Malindi on slave-worked estates until slavery was outlawed in 1907.

Now it is sinking into gentle decrepitude with its ancient trades intact: fishing, the building of dhows and the cutting and transporting by sea of mangrove wood.

## 30-Second Art Exhibits, and Others

by Michael Gibson

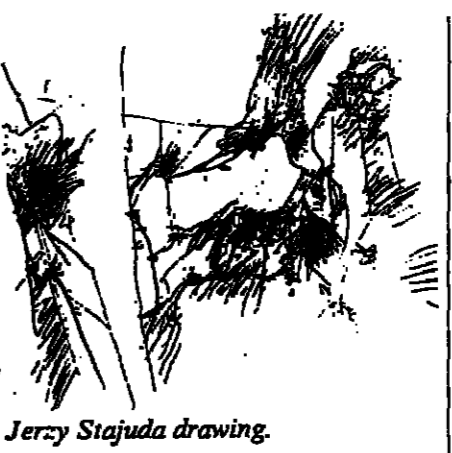
PARIS — One thing you discover, once you have been visiting art galleries for some time, is that there are shows that you can take in in 30 seconds or less without feeling that you have missed anything essential. They are not absolutely devoid of interest or significance — in fact they may be extremely significant in a sociological sense — but we realize that all there is to see is instantly visible.

This is paradoxical, but it has become so commonplace that we are no longer aware of it. The paradox can be expressed in the following terms: The artist is widely supposed to be the mythic figure of individuality and his work, I suggest, is supposed to express the deeply private, individual, unrationized relationship to life as a "mystery" that is neither lost nor found.

Yet here, in the case of the 30-second gallery show I just mentioned, we have a work that is quite the contrary of something "deeply private, individual and unrationized," something that is obviously founded on a conventional, rationalized base thanks to which it can be instantly understood. So the outcome of this contradiction is that we have the authentically conventional masquerading as the authentically private, the unconventional, and a rationalized statement trying to look like a form of relationship to experience that most necessarily comes before any kind of rationality.

This is obviously not accidental, and it has its roots in social conditions, but it means that much of what we refer to as art (because it would be crazy to do otherwise) has nothing to do with the role that we still expect the artist to play by figuring the most intensely immediate and unrationized vision one man can conceivably have.

A prevalent critical view treats art as a sort of collective experiment leading to collectively recognized "correct solutions" which are, in comparison to authentic solutions, like accepted behavior defined by Emily Post as compared to authentic behavior.



Jerzy Stajuda drawing.

The accepted "correct solutions" are therefore structures of inverted rationality. Turn rationality inside out and you will have the absurd, but in no case will you have the burning intensity of unmediated, unrationized reality which, I imagine, art is trying to catch in its emerging freshness.

The 30-second show is so easy to understand because it speaks to the mind directly, to the intellect, in a language which has already been structured and codified, even if it expresses the inverted rationality of the absurd.

These thoughts were prompted by an exhibition of drawings, watercolors and paintings by Jerzy Stajuda (at the Galerie Valmy, 22 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Feb. 28). Stajuda's show is not one of the 30-second variety. Some of his works may speak in any one person more distinctly than others, but when you stop in front of one of a form of dialogue ensues. They are not spectacular works on the whole, in the sense that they speak in a subdued, even a delicate, register. One is not quite sure what they are presenting, although there is a suggestion of space (and even, occasionally, of architecture) though in an abstract (or more accurately a not-at-all concrete) form.

These works are not instantly intelligible,

and one can stand in front of this or that one for long minutes in what can figuratively be described as a dialogue. Stajuda's main theme, to the extent that such a work makes sense here, seems to be space, and his space is ambiguously mobile, constantly foiling our attempts to pin it down.

Speaking of his show at the same gallery two years ago I concluded that, "He is a sensitive colorist and his lines, with their secure and mild authority, project a space beyond formulation that he finds nestled, nonetheless, at the center of here and now."

This still applies and, if anything, he has gained in quiet assurance in the interval. Other exhibitions in Paris include a delightful one at the Musée des Arts et Traditions Populaires (6 Route du Mahatma Gandhi, Paris 16, to April 19) devoted to the instruments of folk music, their customs and symbolism. As is usual in this excellently conceived museum, the show is well presented, and one can fortunately hear all the instruments thanks to recordings piped in above each showcase.

Starting out with bells and clappers connected with religious ceremonies, and with the so-far, one of the most venerably ancient instruments in existence, the show goes on to the bagpipe and the hurdy-gurdy (an instrument on which the strings are sounded by a turning wheel, and which sounds like a cousin to the bagpipe), the violin, the cither, the guitar, the drum, the serpent, the pipe, the flute, the rhomb, the Jew's harp, the accordion, the barrel organ, to mention but a few. A number of workshops, concerts and debates are planned during the show.

The Galerie Lucien Durand (19 Rue Mazzarini, Paris 6, to Feb. 21) is presenting recent paintings by Herman Brandt, a clever series of portraits of artists. Velivovic, Aillaud, Arroyo, Etro, etc., are presented against a background in the style of their own work.

The Galerie Isy Brachot, (35 Rue Guzman-gaud, Paris 6, to March 7) is showing recent watercolors by Yugoslav painter Ljuba, all in the familiar vein of an erotic apocalyptic. Ljuba's craft is good, his view of a crumbling world a bit too lush to be true.







INNESS NEWS BRIEFS

Ontario Pledge Massey Guarantees

The governments of Canada and Ontario have agreed to 100 million capital risk of a new equity investment in Massey Ltd., a statement from Industry Minister Herb Gray said...

obtain Wins Iraqi Pipe Contract

Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson said that group member won a 4.5-billion franc (\$912-million) contract to build 300,000 meters of ductile iron pipe over the next year...

de Making \$175-Million Share Issue

Woodside Petroleum said it is making a one-for-one 50-cent ordinary shares at a premium of \$1.75 each to \$1.75 million. The issue will increase the Northwest Shelf gas field's issued capital to 500 million ordinary 50-cent shares...

ns to Buy Back Shares

Sun Co. announced Friday that it will buy back up to 10 million shares by the end of the year, either on the open market or in private transactions.

Reports Profits Rose Sharply in 1980

Provisional estimates show that Olivetti's consolidated profit rose to more than 100 billion lire (\$98.8 million) in 1980, a company spokesman said.

to Supply Engines to Innocenti

Toyota Motor's Daihatsu Motor affiliate will supply Innocenti with about 2,000 engines a month beginning later this year, said Sakae Ohara said Friday.

entine Conglomerate ered Into Bankruptcy

Argentine state-owned conglomerate with more than 30 percent of Sasestru's total debt. The official banks then went to court to force bankruptcy.

Banking sources say Sasestru holds about \$60 million in assets against \$1.2 billion in liabilities, with at least \$65 million owed to U.S. and European banks.

The newspaper La Nacion reported that another 20 banks added to the 30 that have already collapsed — will be endangered by Sasestru's bankruptcy.

But Mr. Martinez de Hoz encouraged the bankruptcy proceedings against the conglomerate in the belief that the banking system could absorb the shock and rid the government of a major problem before a new military regime takes over at the end of March.

roadcasters Seek to Jam Satellite Plan

without further study, the network said in its comments. The National Association of Broadcasters, the industry's leading lobbying arm, sounded a similar warning, noting that authorizing Direct Broadcast Satellite before long-range policy on spectrum allocation is developed would constitute a rush to judgment with potentially irreparable consequences.

CBS Inc., for instance, noted that the spectrum slots sought by Comsat for the service provide "a rare occurrence in this age of rapidly accelerating services" and that the space should be used for "new and innovative services such as high-definition television."

CBS believes that it is unwise to authorize one entity to utilize, on any interim or other basis, what could amount to 30 percent of the optimum United States' broadcast satellite services space.

At issue is an ambitious proposal by a Comsat subsidiary, Satellite Television Corp., to offer to millions of homes three new networks via the nation's first television hookup from satellites to homes.

Under the plan, consumers would install small receiving dishes atop their homes that would catch satellite signals and convert them into conventional television signals.

oreign Interests

Nigeria has eased restrictions on foreign participation in industries to encourage foreign investment, Industry Minister Adamu Croma said.

Foreign firms will be able to have up to a 40-percent stake in the production of metal, sugar plantations and cement, agricultural plantations and cash crops.

N.Y. Prices Higher on Rate Hopes

Indications that interest rates may ease combined with a positive response to President Reagan's economic message to lift New York Stock Exchange prices Friday in moderate trading.

Several major banks put their broker loan rates Friday to 18 1/2 percent from 19 percent. Broker rate changes often precede changes in the prime rate. Analysts also said Mr. Reagan's speech Thursday night was well received for its tone, although it contained no specifics of his economic plans.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 5.54 points to close at 952.30. Advances led declines, 933-598, as turnover rose to 46 million shares from the 45.3 million traded Thursday.

Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues. The Federal Reserve reported Friday that M-1, the nation's basic money supply, measurement, fell to a seasonally-adjusted average of \$367.3 billion from \$370.6 billion in the week ended Jan. 28.

M-1-B, the broader measure of the money supply, dropped 2.6 billion in the week to \$143.4 billion. The Fed Open Market Committee raised the short-term growth target for M-1-A to an annual rate of 4 1/2 percent from 2 1/2 percent at its meeting Dec. 18 and would review the target again Tuesday. It will set its prime for the week on Tuesdays from now on.

The market pulled back a bit in the final hour, as it often does on Friday before release of the weekly banking figures. However, analysts do not expect the Fed will let rates fall too quickly.

Analysts said that some investors were encouraged that the nation's January unemployment rate, reported Friday, was unchanged from December's 7.4 percent level.

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Swiss Halted Gold Data Because of Manipulation

BERN — The curb on publication of customs statistics of gold movements to and from Switzerland was taken partly because some countries were manipulating them, according to Finance Minister Willi Ritschard.

The Swiss Customs Office had announced on Jan. 26 that it would no longer name foreign countries in its monthly reports on gold movements; it gave as its reason then that the statistics could be misleading.

"If Russia did not want to appear as an exporter of gold to Switzerland, then suddenly large amounts would figure as coming from Romania or Bulgaria," Mr. Ritschard said Wednesday in reply to questions at a press conference. "It was obvious the gold did not really originate from those countries."

The Soviet Union, which has traditionally used Zurich as a principal outlet for its sales, figured in the customs statistics as moving just under 40 tons to Zurich last year. Romania shipped 20.3 tons, Bulgaria, 36.5 tons. In 1979, the Soviet Union was estimated to have sold about 230 tons.

Customs officials, meanwhile, said that Zurich bullion banks also contributed to distorting the significance of the figures by arranging for gold arriving for sale in Zurich to be kept in a duty-free warehouse. Such movements do not register in customs statistics. South Africa, for example, which normally makes more than half its annual sales of about 700 tons through Zurich, figured in the statistics as sending only 95 tons last year.

Ex-Navy Secretary Called the Front-Runner

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — J. William Middendorf 2d, an active political supporter of President Reagan who is president of Washington's third-largest bank holding company, is a leading candidate to head the Export-Import Bank, sources here said.

Mr. Middendorf, former secretary of the Navy, was finance chairman of the Reagan inaugural committee and chairman of Mr. Reagan's transition task force on the Central Intelligence Committee. He has been presumed to be in the running for several top posts in the new administration.

The position for which he is now contending, however, may have lost its lustre recently. The Ex-Im Bank, a federal agency that provides subsidized loans to help U.S. companies sell overseas, has been a prime target for Reagan administration budget cutters because of the impact of its fast-growing borrowing on the overall federal demand for credit.

(David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Deputy Treasury Secretary R.T. McNamara won a Cabinet debate against Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and U.S. Trade Representative William Brock last week, over the size of the Ex-Im Bank's budget.)

(Mr. Stockman and Mr. McNamara reportedly argued that the Ex-Im Bank's leading clients include Boeing, General Electric, Westinghouse and other powerful firms whose need for export subsidies from the Ex-Im Bank should be a low priority to the administration's list. They reportedly have won the first round, although some of the bank's clients have not abandoned the fight, sources said.)

Mr. Middendorf, president of Financial General Bankshares, has not been asked to take the Ex-Im Bank position, sources said, but is believed to be the front-runner. In November of last year, Mr. Middendorf, a former ambassador to the Netherlands, said he would support a strong export-promotion program similar to the one implemented by the Dutch.

"I think Export-Import Bank funds must be substantially expanded, and the bank should provide many more loans to small and medium exporters," he said then. He also strongly supported "retooling" through tax incentives and deregulation as the way to revitalize American industry. Further, he has been a vocal opponent of protectionism and government regulations like trade barriers, punitive taxes and long-term writ-offs. He has called these measures inadequate, terming them "quick fixes."

He recently organized a group of local investors which has invested \$400,000 to try to rescue the bankrupt Auto-Train Corp. The company currently is seeking a \$5.5-million loan guarantee from the Transportation Department. After serving as secretary of the Navy, he assembled a group of investors who bought control of

France Denies Holding Up Cars

PARIS — French officials denied suggestions that France is delaying the issue of import certificates for new Japanese cars models. None of the 14 new cars produced in Japan since last summer have been authorized for sale in France, and French importers and the Japanese allege that the government has deliberately held them up at French ports, although safety tests for the models have been successfully completed.

The Japanese government said Thursday it would investigate the allegation, which has also been made by Japanese trade officials.

Markets Closed

All financial markets were closed Friday in Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore for the Chinese New Year.

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Bonn Stiffens Defense of Mark After Dollar Hits 3-Year High

LONDON — West Germany made a massive effort Friday to support its battered currency after the dollar shot to a three-year high against the mark, but the dollar remained strong against most European currencies. The dollar's strength was attributed to further pledges from Washington of tight monetary policies.

The dollar was quoted at the close in Frankfurt at 2.151 DM, up slightly from Friday's morning peak of 2.1660. That was the highest since December, 1977.

The Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, sold \$66 million when the dollar was fixed at 2.1400 DM, up from the Thursday fixing of 2.1217. Dealers said total sales for the day amounted to over \$100 million.

Some currency dealers believe that the Bundesbank has sold well over a billion dollars during week to prop up the mark, which has been particularly vulnerable to the dollar's strength because of West Germany's big balance of payments deficit. They noted that dollar sales at the fixing sessions alone this week have totaled around \$165 million.

Earlier this week, dealers said that the Bundesbank and the Federal Reserve had sold \$300 million in a concerted effort over 24 hours to defend the mark.

According to bankers in West Germany, the Bundesbank created something of a liquidity squeeze on Friday when some 10 billion Deutsche marks of swap agreements with commercial banks matured. Rather than roll over, or renew, the full amount, the Bundesbank provided only 3 billion DM of new swaps, forcing the banks to find 7 billion DM of cash in the money market.

The ensuing rush of the banks to find this money drove money-market rates up. And as these rates rose, the differential between the rates offered on dollars and DM narrowed. And as the differential narrowed, the rush into the dollar slowed — allowing the mark to recover somewhat on the foreign exchange market.

Dealers said the Bundesbank also sold 16.7 million French francs Friday when the French currency was fixed at its EMS ceiling of 43.415 DM per 100.

Gold closed in thin trading in London at \$50 an ounce, up \$9 from the close of \$492 Thursday but down \$3 on the day's high at the morning fix.

At the close Friday in London, the dollar was down slightly to 4.9250 French francs from 4.9320 Thursday and up to 1.9425 Swiss francs, up from 1.9340. The British pound was little changed at \$2.3417, compared with \$2.3417. In Tokyo, the dollar closed up at 204.40 yen from 202.85.

In New York, the dollar was below its opening levels in quiet mid-session trading, dealers said, attributing it to the West German measures. It was quoted at around 2.1390 DM after opening at 2.1450 and closing Thursday at 2.1607.

Meanwhile, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, after talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, said in Paris Friday that the two countries were determined to maintain the stability of the European Monetary System, where the DM's weakness has caused strains because EMS members have to keep their currencies close together. He said that the EMS had produced "very positive" results since its creation two years ago.

His remarks were seen as a rejection of suggestions in the foreign exchange market recently that a realignment of EMS parities has become necessary following the persistent weakness of the mark and the strength of the dollar.

There was conflicting opinion on whether President Reagan's speech Thursday night, in which he pledged cuts in spending and taxes, had much impact on foreign exchange markets. Some London dealers argued that there was little impact because the dollar has been

Japan Boosts Imports Of Car Parts from U.S.

TOKYO — Japan has set a target of \$300 million for imports of U.S. car parts in 1981, more than double the 1980 level, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Friday.

Japan set a \$120-million target for 1980, but imports actually reached \$139 million.

strong for weeks on prospects of tight money policies by the Reagan administration. Others thought the speech gave a "psychological boost" to the dollar, despite, as one said, being "... short on details and full of promises."

But there was agreement that the markets were greatly affected by remarks Thursday from Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker in congressional testimony. His statement that U.S. interest rates might go even higher in the coming months started a scramble for dollars in Europe Friday morning, London dealers said.

High U.S. interest rates have been seen as a major factor in attracting investors to the dollar.

Mr. Schmidt made no direct comment in Paris on the EMS or the recent weakness of the mark, but he said he agreed with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's remarks.

Dealers in Brussels said there was heavy pressure on the Belgian franc on Friday within the EMS and the Belgian national bank intervened to support the currency as it reached its upper divergence rate of 6.96 against the French franc.

Japan Seeks Payment on China Pact

TOKYO — Japan will send its special trade representative, Saburo Okita, to Peking next week to discuss payment for contracts worth \$1.5 billion that were canceled by China, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday.

Finance Minister Michio Watanabe had said earlier Friday that China should compensate Japanese exporters for losses caused by cancellation of heavy industrial plants China had ordered.

The Foreign Ministry sources said, if China did not pay the compensation, the Japanese government would have to pay insurance to the exporters, and thus China could no longer receive Japanese export credits.

They said Mr. Okita was expected to visit China for five days beginning Tuesday.

China, in a policy decision to provide more consumer products, has shifted its emphasis on industrial production from heavy industry to light industry.

It's National Technical Import Corp. recently canceled contracts with Japanese companies worth an estimated \$1.5 billion, including a second stage blast furnace and hot and cold steel strip mills for Baoshan, near Shanghai, and a petrochemical complex for Nanking.

Government sources said it is too early to say what effect the issue will have on Japanese-Chinese relations.

Trade sources said that some Japanese traders are calling for a review of the long-term trade agreement, concluded three years ago with China.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for February 6, 1981, excluding bank service charges

Table with columns for currency, rate, and bank. Includes entries for Australian dollars, British pounds, Canadian dollars, etc.

Dollar values

Table with columns for currency, rate, and bank. Includes entries for Swiss francs, West German marks, etc.

(\$/Yen = 1367/100) (a) Commercial franc, (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (c) Units of 100, (d) Units of 1000.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 6

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 6, including 12 Month Stock High Low Div. and 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close.

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates, February 6, 1981, showing Dollar, D-Mark, Swiss Franc, and French Franc rates.

Cellulose Textile Fiber

BERLIN - Scientists from East Germany and Cuba have developed a textile fiber from bagasse, a cellulose residue obtained in the processing of raw sugar.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets, February 6, 1981, showing London, Zurich, and Paris prices.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stocks, February 5, 1981, listing various stocks and their closing prices.

Floating Rate Notes

Table of Floating Rate Notes, February 6, 1981, listing various notes and their closing prices.

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Gold Options

Table of Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

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Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal Stocks, February 5, 1981, listing various stocks and their closing prices.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian Indexes, February 6, 1981, showing various index values.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange, February 6, 1981, listing various stocks and their closing prices.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter, February 6, 1981, listing various over-the-counter stocks and their closing prices.

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ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 6, 1981

Table of International Funds, February 6, 1981, listing various funds and their values.



AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 6

Table containing AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Feb. 6, listing various stocks and their prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table containing U.S. Commodity Prices for Feb. 6, 1981, including Chicago Futures, International Monetary Market, London Metals Market, and London Commodities.

Table containing Cash Prices for Feb. 6, 1981, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table containing New York Futures for Feb. 6, 1981, listing various futures contracts.

Table containing Dividends for Feb. 6, 1981, listing companies and their dividend amounts.

Table containing Friday's New Highs and Lows for Feb. 6, 1981, listing stock prices.

Table containing Study Indicates Tobacco Mineral Cuts Cancer Risk, with text explaining the findings.

Table containing European Stock Markets for Feb. 6, 1981, listing prices in local currencies.

Table containing Dow Jones Averages for Feb. 6, 1981, listing various market indices.

Table containing Standard & Poors for Feb. 6, 1981, listing various market indices.

Table containing NYSE Index for Feb. 6, 1981, listing various market indices.

Table containing Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. for Feb. 6, 1981, listing various market indices.

Table containing American Most Active for Feb. 6, 1981, listing various market indices.

Table containing Market Summary for Feb. 6, 1981, listing various market indices.

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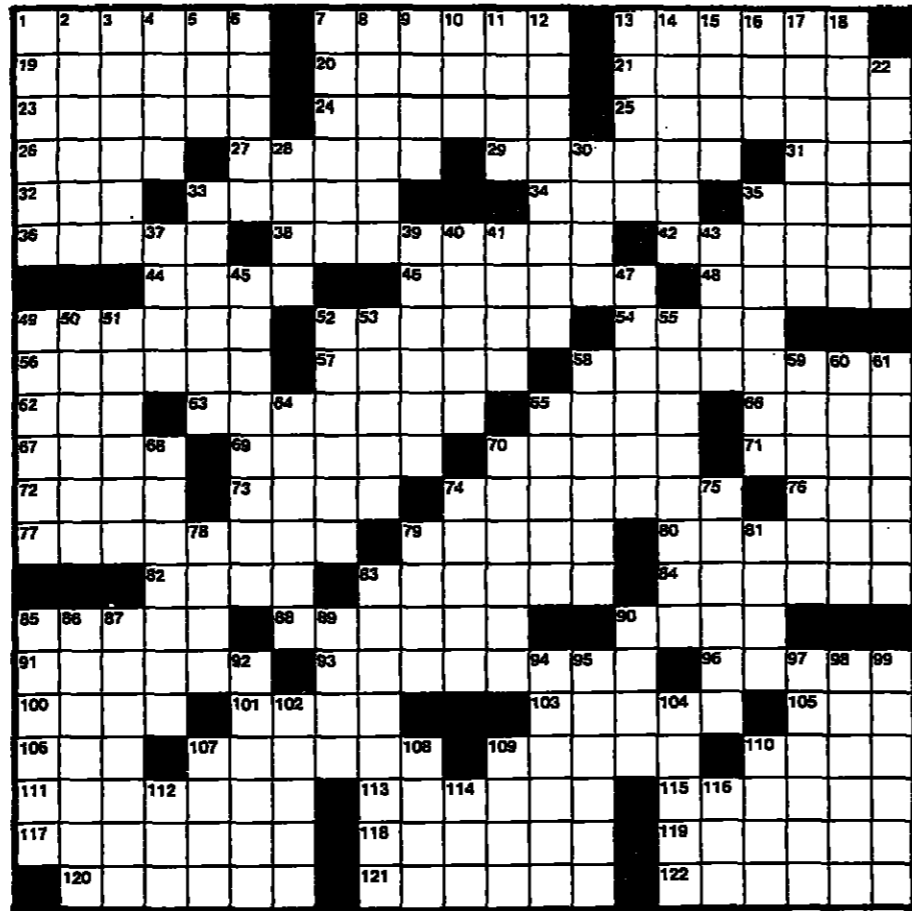
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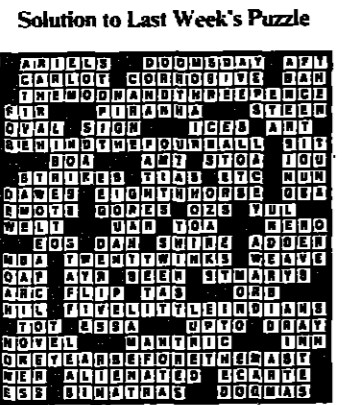
Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Homophone Exchange\* By Sandra Gast



- ACROSS
1 Sea voyages
7 Word with laugh or play
13 Frightens
19 Full of wool
20 Acquire
21 Story
23 British
24 Mouth: Prefix
25 Commotion
26 Secondhand
27 Jazz pianist
29 Verbal rhythms
31 Grassy field
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42 Crossed the plate
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57 Campus buildings
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69 Authentic
70 British group

- DOWN
1 Scratched
2 Shaving instrument
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4 Did a cobbler's job
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6 Sixth, in Siena
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9 Iota
10 Aries
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12 Diarists
13 They have the misery
14 Timothy and Herbert Fairfax
15 Watertight vessels
16 R.S.V.P., for instance
17 Ruffians
18 Make smooth
22 High-spirited
28 Atrophied
33 Temple of Heaven site
35 Medicinal amounts
37 Hebrides island
39 End of a T. Williams title
40 Space inside Sherwood Forest
41 "Jolly Trio" painter
42 Colombian city
45 Heat and cool again
47 Roman coins
49 Sugar-cane residue
50 Foreign
51 King of the Huns
52 Furnishes
53 Company of singers
55 Malaysian state
58 More rational
59 Mooring rope
60 Shock
61 Most crafty
64 Originating in the intellect
65 Unsophisticated
68 Foreshadov
70 Listen
74 Right-hand page
75 Gormandizer
76 Castello and Gehrig
78 Mean or vulgar
81 Boat cover, for short
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87 European kingdom: 1701-1871
89 Vinegar
90 Serf in a fief
92 First bidder
94 One of a famous quintet
95 Gave birth to sheep
97 Deal purchase
98 Beaver State
99 Skinkins
102 takes by force
104 Mandate
107 Tax or duty
108 Issue
109 Converse
110 Leon land, ladies
112 Undercover agent
114 Coll. degree
116 Chemical suffix



WEATHER

Table with columns for location, high, low, and weather conditions for various cities like ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, etc.

BOOKS

SOLOMON & SHEBA

By Faye Levine, Richard Marek. 227 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

"SOLOMON & SHEBA" was published last fall, when some of us weren't paying attention...

and the disestablishment of the female sex. According to Sheba, whose ancestors murdered the unicorn...

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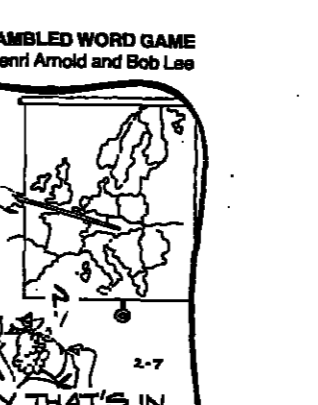
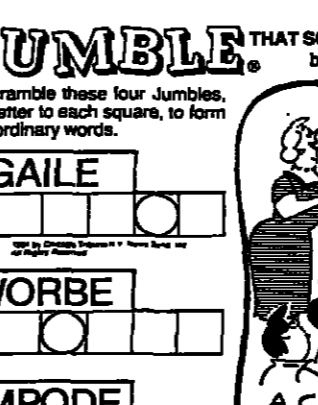
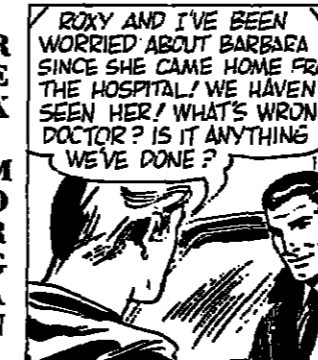
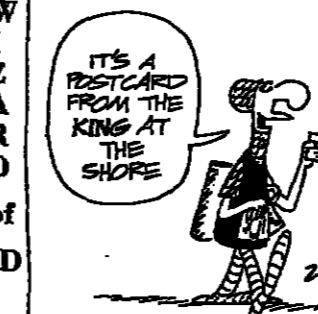
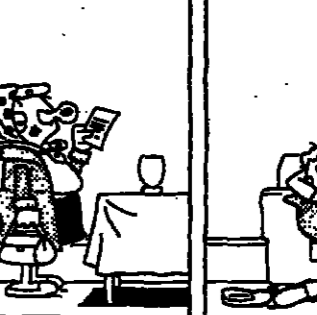
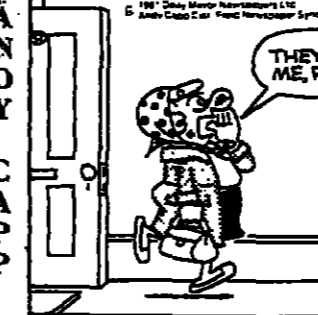
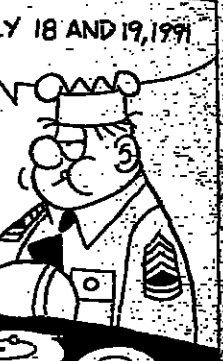
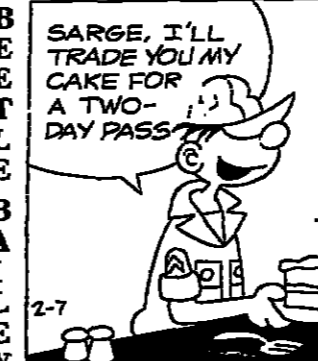
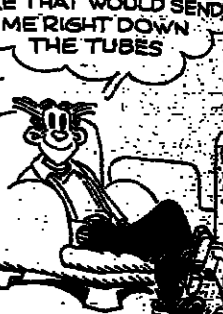
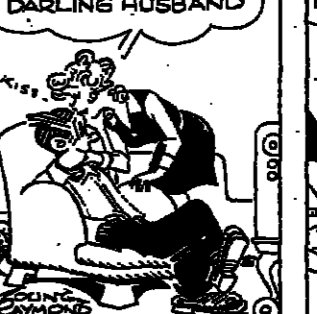
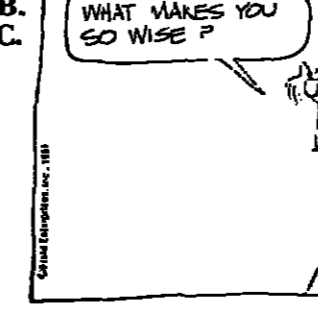
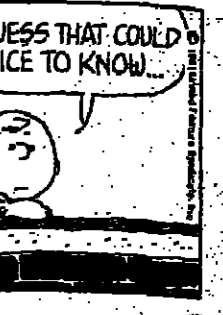
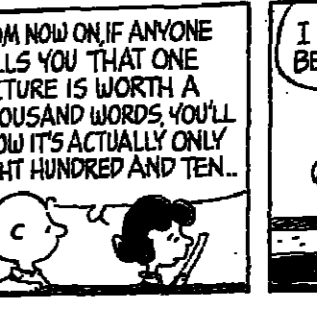
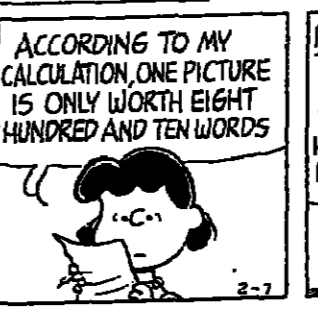
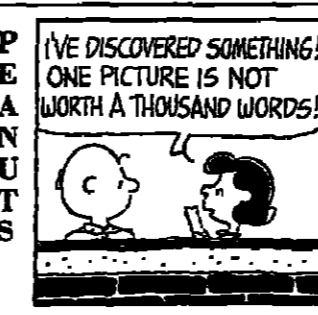
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Britain's Bungling Spanish Waiter Takes on an Italian Accent in Spain

LONDON — Being from Barcelona will no longer suffice as an excuse for the dropped dishes and mangled English of Manuel, the bungling waiter from the British television series Fawley Towers.

Rubens' Works Clue to Disease

CHICAGO (AP) — The swollen knuckles and wrists of many subjects in portraits by Flemish master Peter Paul Rubens appear to be symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis...



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a grid of letters and a cartoon illustration.

DENNIS THE MENACE. Includes a cartoon illustration of Dennis the Menace.

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris







Art Buchwald

Parking Mystery

WASHINGTON — One of the biggest mysteries in Washington is that although President Reagan's administration has put a freeze on government hiring, and Carter appointees have been summarily dismissed, and civil servants have returned, there are still no more parking places for government employees than there were before.

The Reagan people are befuddled by this. One Reagan official has been studying the problem and trying to come up with the answer.

"I have a theory, though I can't substantiate it, that many Carter administration people took their parking places with them when they left," he told me.

"But that's illegal," I said. "A parking place is government property."

"I know that," he said. "But every time I go into a government garage there is a car in every place. The parking places all seem to be accounted for."

"Maybe the Carter people lied to you about how many parking places were available in the first place. In that way they could have taken one with them — without your knowing about it."

"I've thought about it, and I've asked the FBI to run a check on the Carter people to find out if they have a parking place somewhere else that doesn't belong to them. But the FBI says they have no mandate to track down stolen parking places. Besides, there is nothing stamped on a parking place to indicate it is government property."

"Maybe the Carter appointees are still using their parking places in government buildings while they're job hunting," I suggested.

"We thought of that, too, but unless the car has a Georgia license plate, we can't be sure if the vehicle belongs to one of us or one of them."

I tried to think of some other explanation. "I don't know if this

could be the problem. But Republicans are more affluent than Democrats, and it's possible they aren't car pooling like the Democrats did. If every Republican drives to work alone, then you might be filling up three spaces for every one the Democrats used."

This got him very angry. "You would like to think that, because it fits your image of Republicans. But I know many Republicans who are willing to car pool. The only problem is they live in areas where it's very hard to find their own kind of pool with."

"Why doesn't President Reagan freeze everyone's parking place?" I suggested. "That way, no one could get someone else's spot. If someone quits, retires or is fired, you could just put a limousine in its place."

"What kind of limousine?"

"The ones that are reserved for Mr. Reagan's friends when they come to town."

"We might do that, but it won't solve the mystery of why, when you make the government smaller, the demand for government parking places is constantly increasing."

"OK, I'll tell you why. When the Democrats controlled the government, there were so many employees that most of them parked outside in the streets. As you keep cutting down the size of bureaucracy, more and more employees have an opportunity to park inside. As soon as one department hears that another department has been eliminated, they immediately take over their parking places."

"That makes sense, but why then aren't there more parking places available outside than there were before?"

"Those places are being taken up by lobbyists. Every time you have a new administration, you find a lot of lobbyists' cars around government buildings. They have to get to know the new people."

"I hadn't thought of that," he said. "Then you don't think the Carter people took their parking places with them?"

"Even if they did, I wouldn't be too tough on them. You may do the same thing with your parking place when you leave in four years."

©1981, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Mary Blume

The Divine Miss M.

PARIS — The brazen hussy known as the Divine Miss M. has flaunted herself on stage on several occasions and can now be seen in "Divine Madness," a film version of her stage show filmed in three successive nights in Pasadena, Calif., by director Michael Ritchie and cinematographer William A. Fraker, who used 10 cameras to shoot several miles of film which were later edited down to 94 knockout minutes.

She calls "Divine Madness" the time-capsule version of her show. "Besides sheer greed, there was the idea of putting the whole thing to rest." In other words, it's the end. Bette Midler is sick of the complicated routines, of such creations as Dolores Dela-Rio, the Toast of Chicago, a fourth-mouthed egomaniac who careers across the stage in a battery-powered wheelchair while wearing a mermaid's tail, she is sick of the wild costumes (on the world tour she made her entrance dressed as a frankfurter) and above all she is sick of the Divine Miss M.

"She's such a stupid broad," she said. "She could stand an overhaul, she could stand a face-lift."

What she would really like is to sing only rock 'n' roll. It's easier than trying to come up with those costumes. "If I ever have to see one more sequined fishtail!" — and it's less of vocal strain because, she says, "the pain of not producing the sound is not as bad." Also, she loves rock. On the other hand Bette Midler likes to talk in symbols and having said she'd like to do a rock tour she adds there is no reason to think she will. What is

meant is that she is ready for a change: She finally has the self-confidence to come out from behind those bedazzled dames and be herself, whoever that may be.

It is not easy, or pertinent, to wonder who her real self is: "I never know how much of what I say is true. If I did I'd be bored to death," she wrote in an account of her world tour. But it is easy to see what she is not. "Trash with flash," "Sleaze with ease," her descriptions of her stage persona, have nothing to do with the quiet, clever offstage Midler who wonders what future generations will think of her ("Sometimes I think I live for the history books, which isn't a lot of fun") and who looks, with her blond hair pulled back and colorless clothes, as if she had just signed up for night courses at the New School for Social Research.

Missing the Point

She speaks softly and gets annoyed when journalists ask her to tell dirty jokes offstage. She wouldn't dream of it. "They've missed the point," she says.

"I use those jokes onstage because they make me laugh. They're mitigated by everything that goes before and after. It's like an analysis of a personality that is a lot of things. It's not that kind of humor." The jokes link roller-coaster changes of mood and style and above all they help build the complexity between Midler and her audience that is one of her most remarkable features. It is the audience that finally calls out for the jokes ("My God, you're cheap," she observes), not she who volunteers them.

"That's it," she says. "They make me tell them."

To open "Divine Madness" she struts out to "Big Noise from Winnetka," showing off her trim ankles and resplendent cleavage with the careful bravado of a woman who hopes to conceal her homelier features. She ends with the ballad "I Shall Be Released."

"It starts out very ridiculous and very high. At the end whoever came out in all that drag ends up in rags. It's a peeling away of the layers, not only of clothes but of emotions. Someone who comes out full of confidence and in the end is screaming to be free. I always comment on what I know best, which is myself and what's amused me. That's always been the idea behind the show. To be an exaggeration at the beginning and a skeleton at the end."

She writes much of her material and works on every detail. "We always try for a motivation, a justification, and if you have a justification the intelligence shows through. I love taking the crap out and making it like a Japanese arrangement. I love to edit. My sister, who died in an accident in 1968, was going to be a film editor. I've never said I wanted to be a director — editing is where the fun is, I suspect."

She is working on a film project with Don Siegel. Her first movie, "The Rose," loosely



Bette Midler

PEOPLE: Reagan Celebrates 70th At White House Party

President Reagan, the oldest man ever to become president, celebrated his 70th birthday Friday — or as he put it, "the 31st anniversary of my 39th birthday." More than 100 people, including many long-time California friends, attended a party at the White House. The birthday also was being marked with a congratulatory visit from congressional leaders. Reagan himself has been joking about the subject the last few days. At a black-tie congressional dinner Wednesday, Reagan defined middle age as "when you're faced with two temptations and you choose the one that will get you home at nine o'clock." Reagan's wife, Nancy, said in advance that she would give him a tree for their ranch in Santa Barbara, Calif. Another gift, from their daughter Patti, was all ready on his desk in the Oval Office Thursday night. The present, a color photograph of Patti embracing her father, is inscribed, "I love you dad." Michael Deaver, deputy chief of staff and a close personal friend, planned to give Reagan a plaque for his desk proclaiming, "The Buckaroo Stops Here," a takeoff on Harry Truman's motto.

Feeling the Resentment

She was born in Hawaii of a family that had emigrated from New Jersey. "The only Jewish girl in a Samoan neighborhood," she has cracked. In fact it wasn't that funny to be poor and the only whites. "Human beings resent the way people are different. I felt it every day of my life and I live it every day."

When she tried to break into show business in New York it was hippie time, to which she reacted by singing 1930s torch songs. "I wasn't about to go around with flowers in my hair and no bra, I'd look like a little tubcat."

"I've never liked groups, I've never liked movements. I've always stood aside. I've never gone to EST, I've never been a Christian, I've never been a hippie. I stand aside and comment, that's what I do."

Charles Ludlum's fringe Theater of the Ridiculous, with its curious mixtures of periods and styles, helped her get her own act together. "It was all very strange, but it made sense to me."

From freakish success in New York's gay community Bette Midler went on to conquer Broadway and television and then went on a world tour that included Australia ("National dish: Pineapple pizza. National bird: the fly"). London ("The Queen is the whitest woman on earth, she makes the rest of us look Third World"). Munich, where she got an audience of 3,000 to join her in a ruse song about Hitler. Antwerp, which, she says, was like the Second Coming, and Paris, which wasn't.

"The French are so slick, so refined. I am a peasant who came from peasants but I aspire to the middle classes. Andy Jagger always says 'aspire to the middle classes.' It's the constant feeling of being judged, it's enervating. The first time I was here I couldn't make it work. Now I'm rich and famous. Being rich and famous is better with the French."

She never reads reviews, having once been so upset by a bad one that she retired for some months. "The article made me feel I had no right to work. Up to that time I was full of beans and the greatest thing since sliced bread."

She protects herself as she can, knowing that when you get to a certain point someone will cut you down. "I'm not sure when that time will come. I know the pendulum has to swing again and best I am not surprised."

Reagan Celebrates 70th At White House Party

after February, but sources say that the reunion on the Mount Rushmore project at the studio, whereabouts of the two other executives, George Harrison and Paul McCartney, was not immediately known. But McCartney's manager, Brian Epstein, said, "I know of no plan for a recording by Paul, George and George."

Queen Elizabeth II Has Chosen

Queen Elizabeth II has chosen actor Laurence Olivier, whom she made a life peer in 1970, for membership in the exclusive Order of Merit, Buckingham Palace has announced. The Order of Merit has only 24 members and is one of four British orders in which the monarch extends personal choice instead of acting on the advice of the government. Lord Olivier, 73, is considered by many to be Britain's greatest living actor. Others named to the Order of Merit were Sir Peter Medawar, Nobel Prize-winning cancer researcher, and Leonard Cheshire, a World War II bomber ace and founder of the worldwide Cheshire homes for the disabled. The new members, the first selected since 1977, replace three Order of Merit members who have died: Earl Mountbatten, assassinated by Irish Republican Army guerrillas in 1979; aristocrat Graham Sutherland, and diplomat Malcolm MacDonald.

United Artists Has Identified

American movie actor, more than a hour at a police station as Harvey Lawton Keith Carnahan, who starred with Kaitlin in "The Lists." Robert de Niro, who was seized after they had planned to police that they were annoyed by pursuing photographers and the photos paid back in kind by saying two actors were really twins. —SAMUEL

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